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...ITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

Algeria 4.00 Dns. Iran 125 Rials Nigeria 70 K.
Austria 13 S. Israel 1.5 7.50 Norway 4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain 0.550 Dn. Italy 700 Lire Oman 0.600 Rials
Belgium 26 B Fr. Jordan 325 Fils Portugal 40 Esc.
Canada C.$ 1.10 Kenya Sht. 13.00 Qatar 3.50 Riels
Cyprus 450 Mils Kuwait 400 Fils Saudi Arabia 5.00 Riels
Denmark 5.00 D Kr. Lebanon 83.25 Spain 60 Ptas.
Egypt 75 P. Libya L.Dn. 0.25 Sweden 4.00 S.Kr.
Eire 35 P. Luxembourg 26 L.Fr. Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland 4.00 F.M. Madeira 32.5 Esc. Tunisia 0.395 Din
France 3.50 F Malta 22 Cents Turkey T.L. 65.00
Germany 1.80 D.M. Morocco 3.50 Dh. U.A.E. 6.00 Dirh
Great Britain 25 P. Netherlands 1.90 Flor. U.S. Mil. [Eur.] $0.50
Greece 35 Drs. Yugoslavia 33 D.

...orlani Forges ...taly Coalition

Starts Work on Reforms; ...pproval Expected in Days

...y Axel Krause
...national Herald Tribune

... — Arnaldo Forlani, a ...lian foreign minister, has ...w center-left, four-party government without ...t participation and ...set to work to prepare a reform program. Politi...s said they expect ap... the Chamber of Depu... week.

...gram, developed by the ...ring four days of talks ... formal Cabinet agree...urday, reaffirms Italy's ...ip in NATO. It also calls ... play a more active role ...n politics and proposes ...methods of fighting ter... measures aimed at eas...tion's double-digit infla... he leaders said.

...on of the government, ...was marked by immedi...sion within the partici... Socialist Party, fueling ...l speculation that the ...es will have difficulty ...gether and that the coa... a fate similar to that of ...iment of former Premier ... Cossiga, which col...4.27.

Forlani has had a full ... as a party leader and ...st. Page 2.

...w government, Italy's ... the end of the war, com... Christian Democrats, It...st party; the Socialists, ...mocrats and Republi... among them will have ...n the 630-seat chamber. ...ng provides them a sub... seat margin overall.

Crisis Fears

... observers in Rome said ...elatively short gap be...fall of Mr. Cossiga and ...cement of the new gov...flected fears by all par... impact of an extended ...sis on the economy and ... government's program ...my immediate devalua...lire on the grounds that ...el inflation by boosting ...ported goods.

...ani, 54, president of the ... Democratic Party, will ...w coalition but without ...mists, who are excluded ...posts and who vocifer... Mr. Cossiga.

... the 26 ministers will re... their previous posts, ...m Foreign Minister Em...nbo, Interior Minister ...ognoni, both Christian ..., and Defense Minister ...rio, a Socialist.

...an Giorgio La Malfa ...udget and economic... minister. The only signif...alty from Mr. Cossiga's Treasury Minister Filip... Pandolfi, who is being ...y Beniamino Andreatta, ...without portfolio under ...a, government officials ... the Christian Democrats ...portfolios, including the ...p, while seven go the So... three each to the Social ...s and the Republicans.

...Forlani prepared to pres... ...gram to the Parliament, ...signs that cohesion may ...lt to maintain, even ...olitical leaders and ob... Rome said that the ...l of the new government ...e a strong, no-Commu...-left alliance.

...sts and Christian Demo... ...are not on the same ...," one minister said. He ... left-wing Socialists and Democrats, hopeful of a ...the historic compromise ... Communists, were held ... for Mr. Cossiga's defeat ...of their cooperation last ...ternal dissension could ..., he said.

...ile, there were indica...

ADVERTISE...
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...e it lacy, some like it ...As the Paris fashion ...egin, designers seemed ... between the sweetie... and what might be ...ink II. Page 5.
Problems
... of the Palestine Liber... ...rganization are wor... ...ut the negative impact ...-Iranian war is having ... own struggle just at a ...en they saw it making ...ides in gaining inter... recognition. The war, ..., has eclipsed their ...age 4.

Italian President Sandro Pertini, right, shakes hands with new Premier Arnaldo Forlani in Rome.

Associated Press

Zia's Cease-Fire Call Unheeded; Iranians Again Bomb Baghdad

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuters

BAGHDAD — A Pakistani appeal for a cease-fire in the Gulf war went unheeded Sunday as Iranian fighter bombers hit Baghdad and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq urged his soldiers to chop off the heads of their enemies.

"Truly, you are the sword of God on Earth and the heads you chop off are those of aggressive ... backers of [Ayatollah Ruhollah] Khomeini, the maniac," Mr. Hussein said in a television speech marking the beginning of Id ul Adha, the Moslem feast of sacrifice.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, as chairman of the 40-nation Islamic Conference Organization, appealed Friday to Iraq and Iran to cease fighting during the feast, one of the most sacred on the Moslem calendar.

But tenacious ground fighting continued Sunday around the besieged Iranian oil center of Abadan, and Iranian combat planes raided Baghdad and four towns in northern Iraq.

Reports from the southern front in the four-week war said that artillery and tanks were being used by Iraq in an attempt to isolate Abadan, the site of Iran's most important oil installations.

A communique from the Iraqi high command reported continued operations on all fronts and said that eight Iranians had been killed and 84 taken prisoner in overnight actions.

In Tehran, Iranian newspapers reported continued fighting for control of the southwestern cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan, on the east bank of the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

The newspaper Etala'at quoted the governor of Abadan as saying both cities were in need of immediate reinforcements.

Iran's state radio said that the port of Khorramshahr was under heavy rocket and artillery fire and that street fighting was continuing.

The newspaper Islamic Republic said the Iraqis controlled a number of "sensitive points" in the town. Abadan was also reported under mortar and artillery attack.

Iran Claims Success

However, Iran claimed successes in Kermanshahan province, farther north. Tehran radio said an Iraqi column had been routed near Gilan-e-Gharb, with 18 Iraqi soldiers killed, and that the Iranian Army was pressing on Qasr-e-Shirin.

The recapture of the border town of Qasr-e-Shirin, seized by Iraq in the first week of the war, would put Iran in a strong position on the Tehran-Baghdad highway.

The Iranian air raid Sunday on Baghdad was the fifth in a week, and Mr. Hussein told the nation that Iranian aircraft had to fly only 120 kilometers (75 miles) to bomb the capital.

"Iranian aircraft can reach any point in Iraq because our area is smaller than theirs and they have a greater number of planes," he said. "Any Iranian plane can bomb Baghdad after 120 kilometers of flight, while our planes have to cover 800 kilometers [500 miles] to reach Tehran."

Foreign diplomats in Baghdad said the president's speech appeared aimed, at least in part, at explaining to his people why the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Stand 'May Have to Be Readjusted'

Muskie Reassures Iran On Neutrality of U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, responding to Iranian charges of U.S. partiality in the Gulf war, Sunday reaffirmed that the United States was neutral, but suggested that the reconnaissance planes stationed in the area would not be withdrawn as Iran earlier requested.

While emphasizing U.S. impartiality, Mr. Muskie said that the U.S. position "may have to be adjusted as circumstances develop." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Muskie, appearing on a television interview program, was replying to charges made by Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie on a visit to the United Nations Friday and Saturday. The Iranian leader said that the deployment of the radar planes and what he described as U.S. "protection" of the pro-Iraqi government of Jordan were obstacles to a solution to the U.S. hostage problem in Iran.

Mr. Muskie said that he was treating Mr. Rajaie's statement as an expression of concern rather than an imposition of new conditions for releasing the 52 Americans who have been held captive in Iran since last Nov. 4. Mr. Muskie also responded to Mr. Rajaie's statement that the Iranian Majlis or parliament would soon set conditions for releasing the hostages.

Too Soon to Rejoice

He said that there were some indications that the Majlis might act soon but that it would be a mistake to make predictions because hopes for a breakthrough which have been raised over the past 11½ months invariably have led to disappointment.

Mr. Muskie denied Mr. Rajaie's charge that the radar planes were supplying intelligence information to Iraq.

The planes are modified versions of the Boeing 707, and carry sophisticated radar that can see electronically about 250 miles in all directions. They were stationed over Saudi Arabian territory about a week after the Iran-Iraq war erupted last month to detect any planes approaching the west side of the Gulf.

Addressing Mr. Rajaie's concerns about the U.S. relationship with Jordan, Mr. Muskie noted that he personally informed Jordanian authorities that the United States was strongly opposed to any widening of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

He said that the series of measures taken by the United States against Iran, including the imposition of a trade embargo and the freezing of assets, would be reviewed after progress was made toward the release of the hostages.

But, he said, any predictions about U.S. actions in such a cir-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

United Press International

Premier Rajaie of Iran speaking at a UN news conference.

Greece Said to Back Plan to Rejoin NATO

Reuters

ATHENS — Greece has accepted a proposal to rejoin the military wing of NATO after a six-year absence, informed sources said here.

The sources said Saturday that the Greek government had agreed to a plan proposed by Gen. Bernard Rogers, the NATO supreme commander, for the country's return to the alliance's integrated military structure.

Greece pulled out of NATO's military wing in August, 1974, to protest the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Since then, Greece and Turkey have disagreed over who should wield NATO operational control in the Aegean Sea.

NATO officials have pressed for Greece's return to the military wing. Its six-year absence has left a gap in the alliance's early warning system as information from Greek radar on the northern border was not being fed into the system, NATO sources said.

They said the Rogers plan was approved during a meeting of key Cabinet ministers presided over by Premier George Rallis. Sources said the government decided for the plan after hearing from Gen. Agamemnon Gratsios, Greece's chief of staff, who met Gen. Rogers in Naples last week before going to Ankara on Friday.

Mr. Rallis was expected to brief opposition leader Andreas Papandreou, whose Panhellenic Socialist Movement wants Greece completely out of NATO, on the proposal.

Details of the plan have not been revealed. It would require the unanimous approval of the 14 other NATO members. France withdrew from the integrated military structure in 1966 but remains a member of the alliance.

Greek sources said Gen. Rogers had persuaded Turkey's military rulers to lift their veto on Greece's return to the military wing. The sources said they believed the Rogers plan provided for the issue of operational control in the Aegean to be settled after Greece's return.

NATO diplomats said they hoped the problem would be solved in time for the alliance's foreign ministers meeting in Brussels in mid-December.

Satisfaction Seen in Turkey

ANKARA (NYT) — Turkey's military leadership remained silent Sunday on reports of the Greek government's decision, but the mood of sources close to the military was one of satisfaction.

Turkey took a major step toward an accord with the announcement earlier this month that it would be willing to postpone the settlement of the complicated Aegean dispute until after Greece's return to NATO's military structure.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, making the announcement, said that Turkey was not opposed to Greece's reintegration into NATO but that this must not be under pre-1974 conditions, when Athens exercised control over most of the Aegean Sea and its airspace.

Former Premier Suleyman Demirel's government had suggested a few weeks before the military coup Sept. 12 that it would be willing to postpone talks on the Aegean until after Greece was fully reinstated in NATO. But there was then strong opposition from Turkey's left-of-center and pro-Islamic parties.

Associated Press

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser celebrates Australian election victory.

Australia Re-Elects Liberal Party But With Much Smaller Majority

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Liberal Party has been returned to office in Australian national elections, but with a sharply reduced majority. With the vote-counting of Saturday's elections discontinued until Monday, Mr. Fraser appeared assured of a parliamentary majority.

[The Labor Party leader, William Hayden, conceded defeat Sunday, the Associated Press reported. "I congratulate the prime minister and his government," Mr. Hayden said. "I hope it is a vastly improved government in the period of this Parliament. It's needed. We've punched a helluva hole, both in their majority and in their confidence."

[When vote counting was recessed, Mr. Fraser's coalition had 68 seats in the 125-seat House of Representatives against Labor's 51. Analysts predicted that the remaining six seats would be split, 4-2, giving Mr. Fraser's coalition a 19-seat edge.]

In the last election, three years ago, the Liberal coalition won 83 seats in the House of Representatives, compared to 38 for the opposition Labor Party.

Mr. Fraser held a victory news conference in Melbourne and said that his party had won "a very substantial victory even though some seats have been lost."

Asked whether he took the reduction of his majority as a signal of dissatisfaction, he replied: "We've heard that message, and I understand that message."

Mr. Fraser spoke scornfully of the series of public opinion polls during the last two weeks that predicted a large swing of popular sentiment in favor of the opposition. Gough Whitlam, the one-time Labor prime minister, and David Coombe, the Labor Party national secretary, said in their postmortems that the national swing to Labor had justified the predictions but that the shifts had not been distributed so as to give Labor a victory in a majority of voting districts.

In a campaign that was acrimonious but remarkably short on issues, the polls had become the principle subject of debate. Unemployment, inflation and rising gasoline prices were the principal targets of the opposition, while Mr. Fraser's campaign centered on warnings that a Labor victory would make these strains on the pocketbook even more painful.

Mr. Fraser's strongly pro-American foreign policy surfaced briefly as a campaign issue but was squelched by assurances from Mr. Hayden that the opposition fully supported the longstanding Australian alliance with the United States.

Despite Labor's defeat, the party's third since Mr. Whitlam was ousted in 1975, Mr. Hayden was considered likely to remain as party leader. His principal rival, Robert Hawke, the former leader of the powerful union movement, gave assurances to that effect in an interview.

Mr. Whitlam stepped down from the party leadership after the disastrous election defeat in 1977, but Mr. Hawke and other party officials indicated that the Labor gains in this election assured Mr. Hayden of another try at the prime ministership.

Projections of the vote total indicated that there had been a 6.4-percent swing to Labor. However, most of the voter defections were not from the Liberal Party but from its coalition partner, the National Country Party, and the small Australian Democrat Party.

The voter turnout was heavy in this nation of more than 14 million, despite a general weariness with politics and politicians that was conceded by leaders in both major parties.

Candidates Stake All on Debate

Carter, Reagan Draft New Strategy in Preparation

By Lou Cannon
and Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter and Ronald Reagan, by finally agreeing to a one-on-one debate, have transformed the 1980 U.S. presidential campaign from an intricate chess match into a single roll of the dice with the White House at stake.

The decision has scrambled schedules and strategies, as each side now begins a new round of psychological warfare against the other. Mr. Carter, who has wanted a face-to-face encounter with Mr. Reagan all fall, began it Saturday when he tried to downplay the debate's significance.

Asked by The Associated Press if he thought the debate would be decisive in the campaign, he said, "No, I think not, except to the extent that it will define the issues more clearly which have not yet been defined adequately in the campaign so far."

Expectations

The president also tried to lower expectations of those who expect him to defeat Mr. Reagan in the debate. "I don't know about winning," he said. "I'm a careful enough observer to know that Gov. Reagan is a professional in dealing with the media. He's articulate and I don't underestimate him."

This psychological struggle is likely to show up again when the two sides open negotiations on a time, place — and perhaps sponsor — for the debate.

The League of Women Voters suggested Oct. 28 in Cleveland when it issued invitations to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter on Friday. Mr. Reagan's advisers seem willing to accept that date — though not necessarily League sponsorship — but Mr. Carter's advisers prefer an earlier meeting, perhaps Oct. 25 or 26, in part because they feel the momentum is now with the president and they do not want to lose it.

As one Reagan adviser said Saturday, the agreement to meet "will freeze the campaign where it is until the debate, with Reagan slightly ahead."

Mr. Reagan appears likely to go into a stall on the stump until the debate. "No one is likely to risk anything with a such a major event coming up," said a Reagan aide. "We don't think Carter will risk anything."

'Freezing Effect'

But Mr. Carter's advisers don't want to let Mr. Reagan take advantage of the pause. "We are going to work hard not to allow

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that freezing effect to take place," said one Carter campaign official Saturday.

It is possible that Mr. Carter, who is scheduled to campaign in the Northeast and the South on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will add a day or two of campaigning in an attempt to prevent the presidential race from going into suspended animation between now and the debate.

Both campaign staffs see the debate as useful for strategic reasons, despite the obvious risks to both candidates, and each side believes it will benefit from a debate that is judged a draw.

For the president, the debate means an opportunity to draw distinctions with an opponent who has hugged the center stripe through most of the fall campaign. "Coming out of the convention, a number of voters believed there were not major differences between the candidates or they did not understand the degree of those differences," said one Carter campaign official. "There were a number of voters saying that it wouldn't make much difference who was elected. Whether we win in a debating points sense or not, this is the single best opportunity to solve that political problem."

Decisive Argument

The concern that Mr. Carter's use of the incumbency would enable him to make dramatic use of a foreign policy issue to dominate the last days of the campaign was a decisive argument among Reagan strategists for the former California governor's agreement to the debate.

"It's a useful insurance policy in case something big on foreign policy comes out of the White House," one Reagan aide said.

That offset the chief argument against meeting Mr. Carter head-to-head, which was that it was risky for Mr. Reagan to debate when he had the lead. Many of Mr. Reagan's field coordinators have long advocated a debate, however, believing he would show well against the president, and several yesterday reacted positively to the candidate's decision.

"I don't like just sitting there when the lead is that close," said Don Totten, Mr. Reagan's Illinois field coordinator. He said polls showed Mr. Reagan with a 3-percent lead in Illinois and a persistent problem with some women voters on the war-peace issue.

Avoiding Blunders

Moreover, there are conflicting reports on where the undecided vote is going. Reagan chief of staff Ed Meese and pollster Richard Wirthlin insist the undecided vote is moving toward Mr. Reagan, while Carter strategists have said it is going their way.

Mr. Carter's strategists, who had pressed for a one-on-one debate with Mr. Reagan, now say they do not expect the president to overwhelm his Republican opponent, but they do expect him to demonstrate his mastery over "the complexities of issues" and believe that will work to his advantage in a face-to-face encounter. They also expect Mr. Carter to avoid a fatal blunder.

Mr. Reagan's advisers also expect him to hold his own against Mr. Carter, but are considering ways to overcome any blunders. "We will put a lot of things in a holding pattern until we see how he does," said one Reagan aide Saturday. "If he did badly in the debate, we might have to come back with a heavy negative [advertising] campaign. But we are not expecting that."

If the debate is held Oct. 28, both candidates will have to redraw campaign schedules. Mr. Carter had planned a last-week blitz to begin Oct. 27, while Mr. Reagan had scheduled appearances in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Texas beginning next weekend.

Britain: At Political Crossroads

Labor, Tory Parties Race to Cure the Sick Economy

By R.W. Apple
New York Times Service

LONDON — With the opening of the new session of Parliament less than a month away, British politics stands at a crossroads. Some things are clear. The domestic economy is wheezing like a tubercular old man, and some analysts have concluded that the disease is terminal. What is not clear is the path either of the two great British political parties will follow in 1981.

On the surface, the course of the Conservative Party — the course, that is to say, of the government led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — is simplicity itself. As she herself said at the Tory conference in Brighton this month, there will be no quick reversals of policy or "u-turns" in her administration. She had an epigrammatic pun for it: "The lady's not for turning." It was painful to see two million unemployed, she agreed, but it would just have to be tolerated, because it was part and parcel of the regeneration of the economy.

The delegates — those Tory ladies with their double strands of pearls, those Tory gentlemen in their club or regimental ties — gave her a standing ovation. The rank and file is on her side.

Sounds of Dissent

But a British prime minister must convince Cabinet and members of Parliament, not just rank and file. At this conference, only 17 months after Mrs. Thatcher's victory, it was too early to expect even a covert revolt. But the sounds of dissent were there, and they seem certain to grow. Some of the ministers on the platform could be seen to mutter disapprovingly as the prime minister spoke, and at the late night drinking sessions — as much a feature of British conferences as of U.S. conventions — the comments were tart indeed.

The argument of the internal opposition, which wins new adherents every day, runs something like this: Unemployment will reach three million before it starts to fall, a level far beyond anything experienced in Britain during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The country may be able to stand that, but only if it thinks the government is trying to do something.

Business can not long carry on if the pound is not allowed to fall, along with interest rates. Not only companies with outmoded methods and obsolete products are suffering. Imperial Chemical Industries, perhaps the most successful manufacturing company in Britain, is laying off tens of thousands of workers. There may be only the most rudimentary industrial base left when the economic revival finally takes place.

That, in shorthand, is the view of Tory professionals who have come to believe that their leader is a political kamikaze. Their views may not prevail. But one of the paradoxes of British politics is that the Conservatives, who behave like such decorous sheep most of the time, tend to turn into howling wolves when they conclude that their leader is a loser.

No matter how remorselessly Mrs. Thatcher proclaims her determination to see her policies through, the chances are growing that her own colleagues may find the political price of letting her do so politically unacceptable.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But the Tory path in 1981 looks like a stroll in the sunshine compared to that of Labor, which constitutes Her Majesty's loyal (but chaotic and not very credible) opposition. As a result of the events of October, the party finds itself without a leader and without an agreed method of choosing one. This is no little local difficulty, to adapt one of Harold Macmillan's more memorable phrases.

The struggle that broke out upon the resignation of former Prime Minister James Callaghan as party leader last week is a profound one between hard-line Socialism of a kind seen nowhere else in Western Europe and a kind of social democratic philosophy with which Hubert Humphrey would have been comfortable.

It involves such significant questions as Britain's membership in the European Economic Community and its participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the survival of private education in Britain and the very structure of the mother of parliaments itself.

The opposition leader (and the ideas he represents) is only one step — victory in a general election — from extraordinary power, because in Britain a prime minister with a solid majority in the House of Commons need face no such inconveniences as a Congress or a Supreme Court, which can stymie even a U.S. president who is elected in a landslide. Small wonder, then, that the battle for the succession to Mr. Callaghan has become so bitter so quickly.

The battle will be fought in two phases. Next month, the 267 Labor members of the House of Commons will choose a leader, following the same procedures that have been used for 80 years. The favorite, but not by much, is Denis Healey, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, a right-winger who is respected by all for his intellect but disliked by many for a personality that is full of thorns.

At the moment, three left-wingers seem likely to oppose him — Michael Foot, Peter Shore and John Silkin. If they can stop him from gaining a majority on the first ballot, either Mr. Shore or Mr. Foot will probably win on a later one as the weaker candidates are eliminated. Both favor withdrawal from the Common Market.

At the turbulent Labor Party conference in Blackpool this month, the left wing rammed through a resolution directing that future leadership elections take place in an electoral college, in which the predominantly left-wing trade unions and local parties would exercise control, not in the parliamentary party, which is and has long been dominated by the right wing.

Many members of the right wing are implacably opposed to an electoral college for many reasons, not least the fact that trade union barons would be able to cast huge block votes on behalf of their members, often without any meaningful test of their members' attitudes. Mr. Healey and even Mr. Shore might simply refuse to accept the verdict of the electoral college if it displeased them.

That would leave the party with two rival leaders, a situation that is being compared to that of the Roman Catholic Church in the 14th century, when it had popes in Rome and in Avignon. And that, in turn, could present Queen Elizabeth II with a constitutionally impossible problem if Labor won the next general election: whom would she summon to form a government?

Uganda Violence Kills 7, Hurts 3

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Seven persons were found dead near a bullet-riddled car in a rundown section of Kampala after a night of bombings and shootings, police said.

Eight bombs exploded Friday night and three persons were wounded in shooting at a hotel, police said. Residents of the area, known as Old Kampala, reported widespread shooting and looting.

Gunfire is not uncommon in Kampala, which has been under a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew for the last year, and police reports show more than 2,000 people have been killed in street violence in the past 18 months. But the new incidents appeared to demonstrate increasing tension as Uganda prepares for elections in December, the first since it became independent of Britain in 1962.

Associated Press

One of the injured is taken for first aid after a bomb exploded Sunday under the seats of delegates at the opening session of the convention of American Society of Travel Agents in Manila.

Bomb Injures 18 in Manila At Travel Agents Meeting

United Press International

MANILA — At least 18 persons were wounded when a bomb exploded Sunday at the opening session of an American travel agents convention here shortly after the group was addressed by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Marcos and the U.S. ambassador, Richard Murphy, sitting about 50 feet away from the blast, escaped unharmed.

The explosion occurred 10 minutes after Mr. Marcos delivered the keynote address to the 5,000 delegates at ASTA's 50th anniversary conference. Mr. Marcos stayed for about five minutes after the explosion and then left surrounded by security men.

Mr. Marcos had just told the delegates: "By your coming you certainly do away with all these speculations and rumors by men whose only dream is to take over power and political authority. Let them dream. They live in a world of fantasy. Let us live in our world of reality."

The anti-Marcos guerrilla group known as the April 6 Liberation Movement had warned the 5,000 delegates of the American Society of Travel Agents not to hold their convention in Manila. The government, heeding the warning, had stepped up security precautions in the city but witnesses at the Philippine Convention Center near Manila Bay said security was lax Sunday.

After the blast, which also touched off a fire, Agence France-Presse said it received a telephone call from the April 6 group claiming responsibility for the bombing.

At the time of the explosion, the hall was dark and the delegates were watching a documentary film outlining Philippine-U.S. relationships.

"We thought it was part of the show because it came when the cannon was supposed to boom," said Nadine Goodwin, writer for the Travel Weekly of New York. "Then there was this boom. Nobody moved."

Witnesses said the blast was noticed only after some of the delegates screamed and flames shot up. Some thought these were special effects for the movie. Six chairs were ripped apart.

Authorities said the device, believed to be a homemade time bomb, was placed under a seat at the back of the plenary hall about 50 feet away from where Mr. Marcos, Mr. Murphy and ASTA President Joseph Stone were seated. None of them was injured.

The bombing was the latest in a series of attacks here since Aug. 22. Authorities have claimed that the attacks were directed by U.S.-based opposition leader Benigno Aquino in a bid to force Mr. Marcos to step aside.

The guerrillas claimed responsibility for the previous bombings and warned ASTA not to come to Manila. After the earlier bombings, the government imposed the tight security measures. This included road checks on vehicles and body searches in buildings.

But Sunday, witnesses said that guards at the center allowed delegates to move about without checking bags, apparently to show the government was in control.

Japan Jumbo Jet Flies Near China Atom Blast Cloud

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The 350 passengers on a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 from Tokyo that flew near a radioactive cloud were held on the plane for nearly an hour Saturday at the San Francisco International Airport while the craft was checked for contamination.

No radioactivity was found on the plane, which flew near a cloud of debris from the Chinese nuclear bomb test last Thursday. Airport authorities screened the interior and exterior of the plane with geiger counters as soon as it landed and said the craft was given "a clean bill of health."

"The plane didn't go through the cloud — only nearby," a Japan Air Lines official said.

U.S. officials had estimated that the explosion, in northwest China, was the equivalent of 200,000 to 1 million tons of dynamite. The cloud is drifting toward the United States, and could reach the West Coast by Sunday, officials of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency said.

Muskie Reassures Tehran

(Continued from Page 1)

cumstance would be "highly speculative."

Because of the U.S. embargo against Iran, some $370 million in military spare parts paid for by Iran have not been delivered.

Two days ago, Mr. Muskie said that retention of the sanctions against Iran after the release of the hostages would tacitly put the United States on Iraq's side in the conflict.

This appeared to be a signal to Iran of U.S. willingness to release the spare parts after the hostage crisis ended.

Other administration officials, who asked not to be identified, have sought to minimize the significance of the issue by saying that the war probably would be over before the hostages were released.

Mr. Rajaie's comments marked the first apparent public attempt by Iran to use the hostages as a lever to influence Carter administration policy on the Gulf war.

They underscored an impression conveyed by Mr. Rajaie in an address to the UN Security Council that Iran believed the United States was among a group of nations backing Iraq in the war as part of an international conspiracy against the revolutionary Islamic government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

This attitude contrasted sharply with the welter of speculation earlier last week in the United States that Mr. Rajaie's short appearance could lead to negotiations soon between him and U.S. officials on the possibility of a U.S.-Iranian tradeoff-release of the hostages in exchange for U.S. military equipment and spare parts for the hard-pressed Iranian military.

U.S. diplomats said the possibility of such talks was never very bright, and that it now seemed dimmer than ever. Mr. Rajaie reiterated his categorical refusal to meet with any Americans on the hostage issue, and said instead that the Iranian parliament would soon lay down its final conditions for their release, the only conditions that Iran would consider.

Suggested Step Forward

Speaking of the radar planes and what he termed U.S. protection of Jordan, Mr. Rajaie said Saturday: "When our people look at this, it would be very hard for them to become convinced to get rid of this [hostage] problem ... There is an assortment of such actions [that the Americans] could undertake that would be removing the acts that are considered in Iran as actions against the Iranian people. That in itself would be a great step toward freeing the hostages."

Surprisingly, Mr. Rajaie said that Iran's demand for an official apology from the U.S. government for U.S. interference in Iranian affairs during the rule of the late shah would be easy to resolve in any deal for release of the hostages because the Carter administration already made the apology, if only informally.

"For us it seems that this condition in practice already has been answered," he said. "All it needs is probably to put something on paper."

Mr. Rajaie did not say what form the apology had taken, or who relayed it.

Rajaie in Algeria

ALGIERS (AP) — Mr. Rajaie arrived from New York early Sunday and flew off immediately with President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria to the site of the Al Asnam earthquake.

Iran's Planes Hit Baghdad

(Continued from Page 1)

war was dragging on after a series of reports early in the conflict that Iranian resistance had been broken.

"Their [the Iranians'] cannons are greater in number, their tanks more advanced, their navy can reach long-distance targets, and they have better arms," Mr. Hussein said, adding that Iranian officers had the benefit of the best Western training.

Aid Request Reported

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iraq is anticipating a long war with Iran and has approached the Arab oil producers for "million of dollars" to help carry it through the fighting, Gulf financial sources said Sunday.

Senior officials in the finance ministry of an Arab Gulf state said Iraqi envoys went to Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in the past week trying to organize financial assistance for Baghdad's war effort.

Soviet Comment

MOSCOW (AP) — A senior Soviet commentator warned the United States on Saturday to keep "hands off" the Iran-Iraq conflict and expressed skepticism that Western oil traffic through the Strait of Hormuz is threatened by the war.

"The hullabaloo about the need to assure 'freedom of navigation' is nothing but a pretext under which imperialist circles of the United States and their abettors are trying to catch the countries of the region in a pincer," Yuri Kornilov wrote in the Moscow daily Selskaya Zhizn.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Carter Criticizes Reagan Stand on Arms Ra

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Carter, declaring that "peace is my mission ... peace is my pledge," charged Sunday that Ronald Reagan advocating measures that could move the United States closer tow nuclear war. "Over the last 20 years, we have taken some tentative st away from the nuclear precipice. Now, for the first time, we are be advised to take steps that may move us toward it," Mr. Carter said 15-minute, paid national radio broadcast from the White House C Office.

Mr. Carter referred to Mr. Reagan's comment last month that one card that's been missing" in strategic arms limitation talks "is possibility of an arms race." Mr. Reagan called the SALT-2 treaty the Soviet Union "fatally flawed" and said he would seek to reo negotiations.

"His position, and I think I state it accurately, is that by abando the current agreement and suggesting an all-out nuclear arms race, could perhaps frighten the Soviets into negotiating a new agreemen the basis of American nuclear superiority," Mr. Carter said.

Israel Ratifies Contingency Pact for U.S. O

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government Sunday approved a pact the United States guaranteeing emergency oil supplies to Israel, des sharp opposition by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who called bad mistake.

Mr. Sharon was quoted by Cabinet sources as saying the five- agreement was "rushed through and forced on us so as to muster vo for President Carter in next month's presidential election. The ag ment, which guarantees the sale of U.S. oil to Israel if it cannot obtai own supplies on the world market, was signed in Mr. Carter's pres in Washington on Friday.

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz and Health Minister Eliezer Shc said they felt Israel should have been offered more liberal terms in of its agreement to relinquish the Sinai oil fields to Egypt as part o Camp David accords. Prime Minister Menachem Begin said the term the pact were "tough on Israel but the best possible we could get."

Polish Cardinal Backs Labor Union Appro

United Press International

WARSAW — Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski Sunday offered the sup of Poland's Catholic Church to efforts by the nation's new indepen trade union to win official approval.

The new union, known as Solidarity, has been trying unsuccess since Sept. 24 to be registered formally by the courts. The Polish agency PAP said the delay in the registration was due to Solida refusal to include in its proposed charter a paragraph affirming the ing role of the Communist Party.

Meanwhile, in Krakow cheering crowds carried labor activist Walesa through the streets and heard his pledge to continue effor gain final approval for the union.

Moscow Vows Continued Aid to Kabul Rul

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and the pro-Moscow governme Afghanistan restated Sunday that Moscow's troops would only be drawn from Afghanistan when all resistance to the rule of Presi Babrak Karmal had ended.

Hinting at a possible increase in the Kremlin's military commitme Afghanistan, a joint statement following Mr. Karmal's visit to Mo said that the Afghan government could "further count on solidarity internationalist aid of the Soviet people."

Referring to the Afghanistan-based Soviet force, estimated by United States to be in the region of 85,000 men, the statement ad "The question of the date of its withdrawal can be examined in context of a political settlement and not before aggression agains Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is completely ended and gu tees are given of nonresumption of subversive actions from ab against the Afghan people and their government."

Parties Agree to New Coalition in Belgium

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The Socialist and Christian Democrat parties gave t final approval Sunday to forming a new coalition government — B um's 27th since World War II — committed to end the country's g ing economic problems through austerity measures, a wage freeze money for job creation.

The approval of the four parties — Socialists and Christian Demo are each split into Flemish and French-speaking wings — clears the for premier-designate Wilfried Martens, 44, to put together a new net.

Mr. Martens, a Flemish Christian Democrat, is to start this tas Monday. The next government will be his third since April 3, 1979.

Dutch Demonstrators Blockade Nuclear Pl

Reuters

DODEWAARD, The Netherlands — About 6,000 demonstr blocked access roads to a nuclear power station here Sunday as part campaign to force the Dutch government to close the plant.

The demonstrators, most of whom spent Saturday night in t marched six miles to the site of the 50-megawatt experimental nu plant, which has operated since 1968.

They stopped short of an outer ring of barbed wire around the which was guarded by hundreds of riot police with dogs and cannon. Police said the demonstrators had formed a blockade by st ing or sitting on the three access roads.

Italy's Reluctant Premie Again Heeds Call of Part

By Dennis Redmont
The Associated Press

ROME — Arnaldo Forlani, the reticent Christian Democrat, caps a career as a prudent defense and foreign minister by taking over as Italy's new premier.

Dubbed the sphinx for his often equivocal opinions, Mr. Forlani, 54, has been able to put together one of the broadest Cabinet coalitions in postwar history after the previous government of Christian Democrat Premier Francesco Cossiga suffered a stinging defeat in Parliament last month.

Smooth sailing is not assured, since Mr. Forlani will have to tackle a high inflation rate, a restless work force increasingly disobedient to union leadership, perpetual squabbling among the four coalition parties and the mopping up of extremist terrorism from the right and left.

Mr. Forlani rose rapidly through the ranks to the presidency of Italy's largest party under the wing of his mentor, four-time Premier Amintore Fanfani. But in 1979, he passed up a bid to form a government. He only relented two weeks ago under threats by Socialist President Sandro Pertini to appoint someone other than a Christian Democrat.

Mr. Forlani's reluctance and his dramatic 1976 speech that "these hands are clean" to a party tainted by kickback and influence-peddling scandals have earned him the nickname of Cincinnatus after the legendary Roman patriot who was coaxed off his farm to head the government and bring military victory.

Forlani Trademarks

Mr. Forlani has made reticence and solitude his trademarks since graduation from law school near his home town of Pesaro on the Adriatic coast.

Elected provincial secretary for the Roman Catholic-backed party at 23, he declined to run for Parliament in 1953, but agreed in 1958, garnering more votes in each succeeding election.

After serving in the key post of secretary of the Christian Democrats from 1969 to 1973, he got first post as minister for state trolled companies, usually a for politicians to pay off fa But he soon switched to the defunct post of minister to U ganizations where there was heat.

After a stint as a strongly NATO minister of defense in succeeding governments of mier Aldo Moro, Mr. Forlan came foreign minister under mier Giulio Andreotti. He pr himself on keeping foreign p outside the issues dividing the ties, and had 90 percent agree on his stand.

Expanded Contacts

Mr. Forlani traveled w from 1976 to 1979 and expan the contacts of Italy's traditio sedate diplomacy, especially i Middle and Far East.

But many Foreign Min aides thought he was more i ested in party politics than for policy and that he viewed the istry as a staging ground for b ing his own power base inside Christian Democratic Party. leftist press accused him of t lazy.

Working quietly as a med for the last two weeks, Mr. Fo succeeded in bringing the So ists and the Social Democrat gether into a coalition with tiny Republican Party as he d 1970. At the same time, he sought outside support from small Liberal Party, and trie pacify the Communist Party w 200-page platform they would torpedo.

Nevertheless, Mr. Forlani frequently inveighed against C munist influence in the media in 1972 helped arranged a ce right government with the Li als.

"For 2,000 years we beli that the apocalypse was a vi Today it is a reality," he sai cently. "If men stay what they with their claims to keep up tures, ideologies and sche which contain the seed of stru if we stay on the old rail tracks, the end of the world is i itable."

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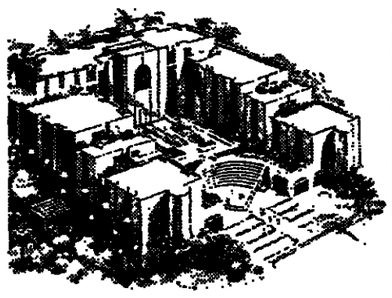

DAMASCUS-SHERATON – Surrounded by magnificent gardens, this luxury hotel combines oriental designs with contemporary comfort. Amenities include swimming pool, tennis courts, shopping arcade and a choice of elegant dining rooms. Each room is beautifully appointed.

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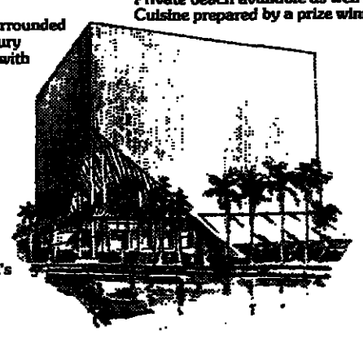

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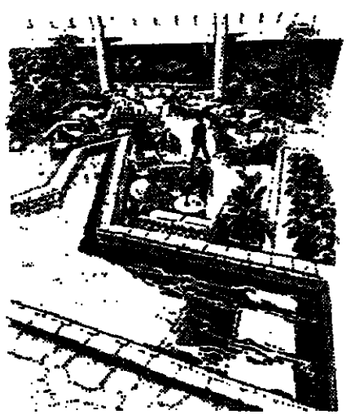

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WORLD NEW
Carter Criticizes Reagon
Israel Ratifies Continue
Polish Cardinal Backs
Moscow Vows Continued
Parties Turn to New Co
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have expressed great doubt that this could be accomplished in such a limited time. It is considered more likely that a new Senate, convening in January, would tackle the issue if Mr. Carter is re-elected.

Reagan Angle

Should Mr. Reagan be elected, the treaty in its present form will be politically dead. Mr. Reagan has said he would be willing to undertake new arms negotiations with the Russians, but at the same time he suggested that a further U.S. arms buildup will be required to improve the U.S. bargaining position.

Administration officials said their efforts to separate the treaty from the Soviet intervention go back to testimony by Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser, in August at the Democratic National Convention platform hearings and to the platform subsequently adopted by the Democratic Party. The platform declares that opposition to the Soviet intervention and passage of SALT-2 are both in the national interest. It does not make a connection between the two.

The aides said, however, that new prominence is being given to the issue because of its importance in the presidential campaign. Mr. Muskie has been saying publicly for several months that the way to obtain ratification of the treaty early next year is to build a constituency for it in this fall's election debate. Moreover, the high command of the Carter administration is known to believe that the war-and-peace question, especially as it touches the possibility of nuclear war, is Mr. Reagan's most important area of political vulnerability.

The effort to bring Salt-2 to the forefront of the campaign, which began with Mr. Muskie's speech last week, was expected to continue in a paid radio address by Mr. Carter Sunday, a television news program appearance by Mr. Muskie, also on Sunday, and an appearance Monday by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown before Washington diplomatic correspondents.

Also on Monday, Mr. Muskie is to begin a two-day round of appearances in Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee. While the travel is supposedly nonpolitical and thus paid for by the State Department, Mr. Muskie is expected to make news in those politically important cities with a defense of Carter policies.

Associated Press

Ronald Reagan lifts his wife, Nancy, to rub the nose of the bust of Abraham Lincoln near the Lincoln tomb in Springfield, Ill. It is a custom of U.S. politicians to rub the nose for good luck.

Omissions, Exaggerations Pepper Reagan Speeches

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Ronald Reagan's arsenal of oratorical warheads, no line more reliably detonates an explosion of applause and laughter than his account of an economic argument with President Carter.

"One day," Mr. Reagan frequently recalls, "I publicly declared that this is a depression, and the president before the day was out went to the press to say, 'That shows how little he knows. This is a recession.'

"If the president wants a definition I'll give him one," Mr. Reagan then adds, shifting to a challenging tone. "Recession is when your neighbor loses his job, depression is when you lose yours, and" — here he pauses to ride out a ripple of laughter before driving home his punch line — "recovery will be when Jimmy Carter loses his."

It is a truly effective political anecdote that suffers from only one flaw. It is not true, according to White House records and Mr. Reagan's press staff.

Both sources agree that it was not Mr. Carter but members of Mr. Reagan's own entourage, the economists Alan Greenspan and Martin Anderson, who first told reporters that Mr. Reagan had misused the economic term "severe depression" on Aug. 27.

These days, Mr. Reagan's speeches are peppered with such subtle omissions, exaggerations and reinterpretations of his experiences as governor of California and as a candidate. The practice points up one of the main goals of his campaign for the final two weeks.

That goal, at a time when Mr. Reagan is stalled in the polls, is to reach out to the large undecided vote that holds the key to the election. His aides' concern is heightened by the fact that large numbers of the undecided — women, suburban moderates, union members — are from groups that in the past have shown little inclination to vote for Mr. Reagan and seem likely to trickle back to Mr. Carter by Nov. 4.

"I think Reagan is slipping everywhere except the South," asserted a Reagan staff member. "If he doesn't do something dramatic, he's going to lose it by attrition."

The decision to debate Mr. Carter, announced in New York on Friday, is such a step. But the Reagan campaign is also making a big effort, in the speeches and advertising of these last 16 days of the contest, to display what Stuart Spencer, a leading Reagan strategist, refers to as the "candidate's human side, what kind of person Reagan is."

Human Side

Toward this end, Mr. Reagan is returning to foreign policy as a main theme in the coming week, beginning with a 30-minute television address on that subject Sunday night. But this time, the emphasis will be on Mr. Reagan's "caring" side, his concern for peace, on the theory that women in particular were troubled by Mr. Reagan's earlier talk about a renewed arms race with the Soviet Union.

The most important vehicles for signals of moderation, of course, are Mr. Reagan's speeches, and in them the candidate now presents himself as a man of broad human concerns who perfected in California a model for what the federal government ought to be.

In so doing, Mr. Reagan has exhibited the selective recall and the tendency to idealize his experience that Mr. Carter was often accused of practicing in the 1976 campaign.

Sometimes the alterations of memory work more subtly, as in Mr. Reagan's nostalgic and symbol-laden descriptions of his experiences along the campaign trail.

For example, Mr. Reagan likes to tell of visiting residents of the South Bronx, where as "I turned to leave, there was a black man facing me, middle-aged, and he said with no animosity and no bitterness, but he said, 'Can you tell me I have any reason for hope?' "

Such a conversation did occur, but the situation was quite different from that described.

Mr. Reagan went to the South Bronx to read an urban policy statement to the press corps, rather than to mix with the residents, some of whom shouted, "Go back to California" at him. Only when bystanders chanted, "Talk to the people, not to the press" and when his aides urged him to do so, did Mr. Reagan go over to the spectators.

Wooing Women

Mr. Reagan has also altered his speeches to accommodate his newly conciliatory attitude toward women. Gone is the dig at Rosalynn Carter's role as an activist first lady in which Mr. Reagan promised, often within the earshot of his wife, Nancy, that Mrs. Reagan would never be allowed to sit in on a Cabinet meeting at a Reagan White House. Instead, last week, Mr. Reagan announced that an exchange of views with feminist pickets in South Dakota had caused "a lump in my throat."

Mr. Reagan's aides take an understanding view of the candidate's omissions, exaggerations and fondness for hyperbole. Michael Balzona, a Reagan campaign liaison aide for labor and ethnic groups, said that the candidate, when called upon to explain his anti-union image, attributed it largely to his exaggerations for effect in speeches to business groups over the last 20 years.

And on the question of the depression-recession incident, Lyn Nofziger, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, readily conceded that Mr. Carter never made the comment that Mr. Reagan attributes to him in almost every stump speech. "I think it was Mondale who said that, and he didn't say it the same day," Mr. Nofziger said. "I think it was the day after, but it's good enough for us."

Female Skepticism Said to Aid Carter

Poll Finds Reagan More Popular With Men

By George Skelton
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For the first time in several elections, there is a significant difference in how men and women are viewing the presidential candidates. It is the men who are giving Ronald Reagan his narrow lead in the polls and women who are keeping President Carter in the contest.

According to the results of a Los Angeles Times poll, it seems to be sort of a machismo thing with the men. They look upon Mr. Reagan as an activist — a "strong leader" who "speaks his mind," can "get things done" and will "stand up to the Russians."

The women tend to be skeptical of the Republican candidate. They are less convinced that he will not get the country into war and that he "cares about people like me," the survey found.

Concern for Economy

The men and the women also have opposite opinions on which candidate is the "more intelligent," can be "trusted to do what is right for America," will "restore moral values" and "understands the problems of government." In each case, the men side with Mr. Reagan and the women with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Reagan is also drawing campaign strength from the nation's deep concern about the economy — an issue that clearly is working in the GOP candidate's favor.

Two-thirds of the people considered likely to vote on Nov. 4 list inflation as the most important problem facing the country. It outranks international problems by a 5-2 margin.

And those surveyed, especially the men, tend to think that the economy would get better under Mr. Reagan. Under Mr. Carter, they believe, the economy would stay about the same or, if anything, get worse.

Asked another way, the 1,715 likely voters interviewed nationally by telephone Oct. 5-9 chose Mr. Reagan over Mr. Carter by nearly 3-1 as the candidate who would "turn the economy around." The men particularly felt this way.

Mr. Reagan also outscores Mr. Carter, 2-1, as the candidate who specifically would be best at stopping inflation.

Unemployment

The problem of unemployment, in the view of those surveyed, is outranked more than 3-1 by inflation as "the most important." But these voters, by 4-3, believe Mr. Reagan would be better than Mr. Carter at putting people back to work.

Again, the men express more confidence than the women in Mr. Reagan's ability to handle inflation and unemployment. This is particularly true of blue-collar whites, who usually have sided with Democratic candidates on bread-and-butter issues. A previous survey showed Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Carter among blue-collar whites by a margin of 7 percentage points.

Paradoxically, Mr. Reagan is benefiting from pocketbook frustrations, despite the fact that the voters tend to think an across-the-board tax cut — as advocated by the Republican candidate — would increase inflation rather than "get the economy moving again."

Women's Rights

And although Mr. Reagan contends it is possible to cut income taxes, increase military spending and also balance the U.S. budget, the voters said by a 5-3 margin that this is impossible.

Asked what they considered to be the nation's most important problem, 65 percent named inflation, 26 percent international troubles, 19 percent unemployment, 11 percent dissatisfaction with government, 9 percent moral decline and only 8 percent energy. Up to two answers were accepted, so the totals added to more than 100 percent.

The voters questioned — particularly women — favor enactment of a constitutional amendment to guarantee women's rights, by a 5-3 margin. Mr. Reagan opposes the Equal Rights Amendment and Mr. Carter supports it.

And by a 2-1 margin, these voters — especially the men — oppose an amendment to prohibit abortions. Mr. Reagan favors such a measure and Mr. Carter opposes it.

But although Mr. Reagan is on the opposite side of sentiment on both the ERA and abortion issues, neither position seems to be politically fatal. In fact, many of the women who oppose the anti-abortion amendment — thus agreeing with Mr. Carter — intend to vote for independent candidate John Anderson.

The reason why Mr. Reagan runs only even with Mr. Carter among the women, but 10 points ahead among the men, is far more complex, therefore, than the stands of the two candidates on the ERA and abortion. A previous survey found Mr. Reagan to be running 4 points ahead of Mr. Carter among all likely voters.

A major explanation is the special concern of women about potential war — the "peace" issue. For example, the women said there is a 25-percent chance that the United States will be at war within a year. The men rate it a 20-percent chance.

Among the women interviewed, only 40 percent felt Mr. Reagan would not get the nation into war if elected, compared to 50 percent of the men.

And the women, more so than the men, consider Mr. Carter better than Mr. Reagan at handling Middle East problems.

11th-Hour Effort to Discredit Opponent

Carter, Reagan Using New Negative Ads

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter and Ronald Reagan have both introduced new and negative television advertisements in the closing weeks of the presidential campaign. Mr. Carter implies in one that his Republican opponent would be prepared to engage in a war with the Soviet Union, while Mr. Reagan's advertisements concentrate on the administration's economic record.

Mr. Carter's five-minute advertisement, which began appearing late this week, is probably the toughest of the campaign so far. It plainly seeks to exploit what Carter campaign officials term Mr. Reagan's major vulnerability among undecided voters: the perception, which Mr. Reagan declares erroneous, that the Republican candidate might lead the country into war.

In the advertisement, filmed at the White House, the president says that a "single monumental issue towers above everything else today: nuclear arms control."

Mr. Carter adds that Mr. Reagan will scrap the arms control agreement already signed by the United States and the Soviet Union and then cites a recent statement by Mr. Reagan: "The one card that's been missing in these negotiations is the possibility of an arms race."

Mr. Carter says, "That would be a dangerous and expensive nuclear arms race."

Then he adds, "While I am president, the hard, hopeful work of arms control will never be minimized or abandoned. And I have never perceived nuclear arms control as a poker game in which I am playing one card or another."

Although the latest Reagan advertisements have also adopted a sharp tone, the new spots are, in some ways, less critical of the president personally. Essentially, while the Carter advertisements, prepared by Gerald Rafshoon, the president's media consultant, seek to make Mr. Reagan the issue of the campaign, the Reagan media drive is focusing almost totally on Mr. Carter's economic record.

One advertisement shows a gray slab inscribed with the words: "The Carter Promise. An inflation rate of 4 percent."

As an announcer repeats the price increases of the last four years, the plaster starts cracking.

"We need Ronald Reagan for president," an announcer says. "And we need him now."

Mr. Reagan appears in some of the new advertisements, saying in one of them: "Everywhere I travel in America I hear this phrase over and over again. Everything is going up. Where is it going to end? Record inflation has robbed the purchasing power of your dollar. And for three and a half years the administration has been unable to control it."

Mr. Reagan adds, moments later: "I'm prepared to do something about it."

Deliberately Unglamorous

It is known that some Reagan campaign officials have placed strong pressure on Peter Dailey, a Los Angeles advertising executive who is the candidate's media adviser, to step up the television attacks on Mr. Carter with some slashing advertisements.

But Mr. Dailey has insisted that the advertisements should offer "a steady, reassuring governor," speaking directly to the American people about Mr. Carter's economic record.

If the advertisements showing Mr. Reagan seem unglamorous, with the candidate standing in a field and speaking to the camera, the strategy is deliberate. Aides in the Reagan campaign said that the candidate's "actor image" mitigated against flashy camera work.

Files Disclose Attempt isrupt Black Panthers

Gerald Fraser
'ork Times Service

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U.S. District Court in
an by Judge Mary John-

Moore asks $750,000 in damages, a judgment declaring the activities of the counterintelligence program illegal and an injunction to prevent the bureau and the New York Police Department from harassing him. He offers as an example of harassment constant transfers to various New York State prisons.

In April, 1969, Hoover directed the New York office to send what the bureau called an "Irving" letter aimed at thwarting any support for the Black Panthers by the Communist Party. The letter said, in part: "I don't have to prove to you that the Black Panthers are a Maoist anti-Semitic gang. Don't they know which side their bread is buttered on?"

"Irving," according to the FBI documents, was "a fictitious person" described as "a disgruntled Jewish member of the Communist Party, United States of America."

Hoover said the "Irving" letter should be sent to a person, whose name was deleted, who had used information provided by the bureau to write articles for a publication whose name was deleted. The articles, Hoover said, "have proven embarrassing and injurious" to the Communist Party.

After Angela Davis was arrested in October, 1970, on charges of murder, kidnapping and criminal conspiracy, the bureau's New York and Chicago offices sent letters to Ebony Magazine and The Village Voice. Signed by "A Friend of Sister Angela" and "Concerned Brother," the letters said that Huey Newton, supreme commander of the Black Panther Party, was "the 'fingerman' " who had been responsible for the capture of Miss Davis.

In 1968, apparently trying to aggravate friction between the Black Panther Party and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the bureau's San Francisco field office suggested in a memorandum that information on the resignations from the Panther Party of Stokely Carmichael and James Forman, both officials of the committee, be given to Carl Rowan, a syndicated columnist.

He "might use this material as a responsible Negro," the memorandum said. Mr. Rowan, who had been an ambassador to Finland and a director of the U.S. Information Agency, said last week: "J. Edgar Hoover hated my guts; nobody from the FBI ever fed me any information."

In one memorandum, the New York office said that "nothing has occurred which would highlight any infidelity upon the part of the members, although it must be assumed that this group is generally a low moral outfit and general misconduct might be rampant." It was then suggested that "discreet pretext phone calls, using a Negro accent, be made to the spouse suggesting various things concerning her husband."

Ex-Ally of Hoffa Wins Key Vote In Detroit Union

United Press International

DETROIT — Robert Holmes, an old-guard Teamster who fought alongside Jimmy Hoffa to help build the labor union 40 years ago, has beaten back a stiff challenge to win re-election as president of Teamsters Local 337 here.

But union reformers who ran a seven-man slate against Mr. Holmes and other incumbents said Friday's election was rigged and that they would seek to have the results overturned by officials of the U.S. Labor Department.

Unofficial results released by the union gave Mr. Holmes, 68, a 442-vote margin over his challenger, truck driver Bob Janadia, 46, a founding member of the dissident Teamsters for a Democratic Union.

The reform slate scored victories in the balloting for two key offices in the 12,000-member local, defeating Mr. Holmes' son, Robert Holmes, for secretary-treasurer and beating an incumbent trustee.

The elder Holmes has spent more than 40 years with Local 337 and is a vice president of the international union. His race against Mr. Janadia was seen as a key test of dissident strength after the victory earlier this year by several reformers at Local 299 — home local of Hoffa and international President Frank Fitzsimmons.

U.S. Consumers Overcharged by $1 Billion

House Panel Reports Oil Resale Fraud

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The fraudulent sale of price-controlled oil at decontrolled prices cheated U.S. consumers out of $1 billion in the first half of 1980, according to a just-published congressional study.

The report by a House oversight subcommittee said that misrepresentation of controlled oil had risen sharply since the Iranian revolution drove up world petroleum prices last year.

The investigation said that refiners reported buying about 400,000 more barrels a day of decontrolled oil from marginal, or "stripper," wells than had been produced, a practice that could be explained only by massive fraud.

The report, issued by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, said the few hundred middlemen involved bought up oil under government price control and resold it as decontrolled petroleum at a profit of up to $30 a barrel.

'Far Too Mild'

"The term 'miscertification,' which the Department of Energy has used for this scheme, seems far too mild and overly technical for such activity," said Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D-Texas, who heads the subcommittee. "We used to call that cheating."

The $1 billion in overcharges in the first six months of this year matches the amount for all of last year, indicating that stepped-up Energy Department enforcement efforts have yet to prove effective.

Stripper oil, which has been decontrolled since September, 1976, comes from wells producing no more than 10 barrels a day. The small producers involved sell oil to middlemen, who then resell it to refiners.

The subcommittee said that the discrepancy between the amount of stripper oil bought from producers and the amount reportedly sold to refiners averaged under 100,000 barrels a day for the first three months of 1979 but soared to 300,000 barrels a day in the last quarter of the year.

Discrepancy

For the April-June quarter of 1980, the latest period with available data, refiners bought 416,000 barrels a day more stripper oil than small producers reported selling.

There appeared to the subcommittee to be only one explanation for the discrepancy: Middlemen had sold controlled oil to refineries as decontrolled stripper oil.

The Energy Department has identified 412 crude oil resellers. The subcommittee study said the number would probably shrink when the last price controls were removed from oil next fall.

There were fewer than 50 such concerns before the partial decontrol of oil prices gave middlemen a chance to make a killing by violating price control regulations.

Resellers have long performed the valuable and legitimate functions of gathering, shipping and marketing small volumes of crude oil from producers too small to hook up to pipelines.

The committee report said there was little incentive for refiners to check whether the decontrolled oil they bought had really been decontrolled, because government regulations let refiners pass along the added cost of decontrolled oil to consumers.

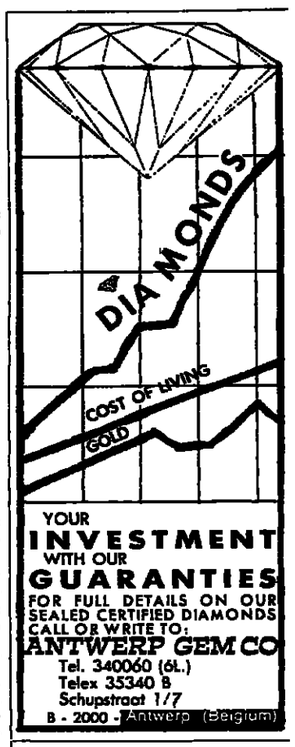
The subcommittee held a day of hearings last April on the illegal pricing of controlled oil. At that time, it criticized the Energy Department for failing to pursue violators.

Since then, government surveillance has been stepped up. Seventy-two resellers were being audited as of last July for activities since the beginning of 1979. There have been two notices of probable violations issued for misrepresented oil.

The most serious violation notice was served on Langham Petroleum of Houston, which was said to have overcharged $18 million on 4-million barrels of oil.

Stephen Sims, who wrote the subcommittee study, said other violation notices were under consideration.

The House panel, which approved the report unanimously, recommended that the Energy Department work with the Internal Revenue Service to make sure the new windfall-profits tax on oil companies was properly enforced.



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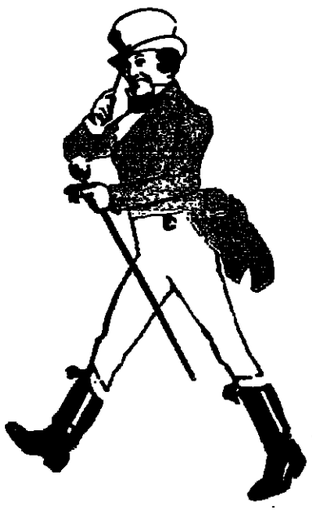

Palestinians Say U.S., Israel Improve Military Positions

PLO Sees Gulf War Eclipsing, Weakening Its Cause

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization are visibly worried about the negative impact the Iraqi-Iranian war is having on their own struggle at a time when they saw it making giant strides in gaining international recognition, particularly in Western Europe.

The war, they feel, has eclipsed their own cause as the central issue in Middle East politics and is serving to weaken Arab and newly won Iranian support for the Palestinians as the Gulf conflict forces into the open new regional divisions and rivalries among PLO allies.

Worse yet, they see their two main enemies, Israel and the United States, taking full advantage of the situation to improve their own respective military positions in the region to the detriment of the Arab and Palestinian cause, with the Israelis very possibly using the war as a cover to launch a new and far wider offensive against PLO strongholds in southern Lebanon.

"We don't like this war," said Khalid Fahoum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, the PLO legislative body. "We think it is very unfortunate, and we are doing our best to get a cease-fire as soon as possible."

"It has diverted attention [from our struggle] and if it continues, I am sure it will weaken us," he said, adding, "Unfortunately, I think it will continue."

Expressing similar views, Abdul Muhsin Abu Meizer, a PLO executive committee member and its official, Damascus-based spokesman, said in a separate interview: "We had succeeded in proving our cause as the number one cause in the area and in the political life of the Middle East."

Diplomatic Battle

He recounted proudly the various recent Palestinian successes at the United Nations and noted that the diplomatic battle for recognition had clearly turned in their favor in Western Europe.

"We try to draw the attention of the international community to our cause and such a war between Iran and Iraq does not serve our interests," he said.

That the Palestinians immediately recognized the potential threat of the war to their struggle was dramatically underlined by PLO leader Yasser Arafat's early attempt to mediate between the two warring countries. His bid not only failed, however, but boomeranged on him as he found himself obliged to reject the entreaties of both parties for his open support to their common anger.

Subsequently, reports from Tehran said the government had virtually halted its propaganda campaign in the media on behalf of the Palestinians as anti-Arab sentiment engulfed Iranians in the midst of their struggle to beat back the invading Iraqi forces.

The Palestinians are desperately trying to refocus world attention on their own struggle, most particularly in Lebanon, where Christian-Arab rivalries threaten to explode into an open confrontation between PLO supporters and opponents and the Israelis are taking advantage of the confusion to create a Christian buffer zone in the south.

The two PLO officials here echoed the cries of alarm coming from Mr. Arafat in Beirut that Israel is preparing a "wide aggression" against the Palestinians in southern Lebanon in the shadow of the Iranian-Iraqi war.

They said a buildup in Israeli heavy weaponry and troops was under way inside the swath of border territory controlled by the maverick Lebanese Christian leader, Maj. Saad Haddad.

Palestinian intelligence, Mr. Abu Meizer said, reading from reports he had received from Beirut, had sighted 120 Israeli armored vehicles, three batteries of long-range artillery and three battalions of Israeli commandos moving recently into Maj. Haddad's territory. There was no independent confirmation of those reports available here.

"In Lebanon, we have to expect anything from the Israelis," said Mr. Fahoum. "They will take advantage of the war and the U.S. elections to do something. It is a source of worry to us."

The Israelis last staged a major incursion into southern Lebanon in late August, using air power, artillery and an estimated 500 to 600 commandos to storm Palestinian guerrilla positions in and around Beaufort Castle near the Litani River. They failed, however, to dislodge them.

On Friday the Israeli military command said its paratroopers had destroyed two bases and killed nine guerrillas in southern Lebanon because the bases had been used to shell Israeli towns.

U.S. Presence

While the Palestinians see Israel using the Iraqi-Iranian war as a cover for their next offensive into southern Lebanon, they think Washington is working just as calculatingly now to expand its military presence throughout this region.

"The United States is trying to benefit from this war for its interests in the area which do not reflect those of the Arab or the American people," said Mr. Abu Mezier. "It is not dealing with the region with clean hands. ... It is not a wise policy and will affect the possibility for a just peace."

The only bright spot the Palestinians see on an otherwise gloomy war-ravaged Middle East political landscape is the recent Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation promising a greater Soviet military involvement in their struggle.

"We consider the increased Soviet presence to be good for us because it is a counterweight to balance the increased American presence which is against us, gives us nothing and supports Israel," said Mr. Fahoum.

Beneath this bravado, however, it does not seem the Palestinians really expect the expanded Soviet involvement to produce the peace they are calling for or to eliminate what they consider the "false peace" born of the Camp David accords.

Doubts Persist

Their hopes appear to be pinned rather on some kind of new initiative coming from Western Europe later this year, even though they have nagging doubts that anything serious will really materialize.

"You cannot say up until now there is an initiative," said Mr. Fahoum. "There is talk, hints, ideas but no real initiative."

For this he blames the United States, which he charged was blocking Western Europe from launching a serious alternative to Camp David. "I hope the American administration will allow the Europeans to do something," he said.

Meanwhile, the Palestinians seem determined to press forward with their strategy of concentrating on diplomatic means to gain recognition for their demands for an independent state.

Mr. Fahoum said this was still the majority policy of the PLO despite a lot of recent debate within the organization about its validity. "We always debate everything, but the majority is prevailing," he said.

King Hussein Reaffirms Support for Baghdad

PLO Proposes Peace Plan to Iran, Iraq

United Press International

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization has proposed a face-saving peace plan to end the Iran-Iraq war and said the two sides should accept it because they have no other option, a ranking PLO official said in an interview published Sunday.

Abu Iyad, the No. 2 man in the PLO behind Yasser Arafat, said neither Iraq nor Iran had a chance of defeating the other and blamed the United States and some Gulf states for instigating the fighting.

In Amman, King Hussein of Jordan reiterated his support for Iraq and said helping Baghdad was part of the "effort aimed at restoring Arab rights in Jerusalem and all parts of the Arab world."

The king, in a speech to army officers marking the Moslem Eid al-Adha feast, said, "It is incumbent on us to come to the defense of Iraq."

But as the Iraqi-Iranian war entered its 28th day, mediation efforts appeared to be gaining momentum with the announcement of the PLO plan. In an interview with the magazine Monday Morning, Mr. Iyad said the PLO had told Iraq and Iran it would entrust the nonaligned movement with the actual negotiation process.

The PLO peace plan, Mr. Iyad said, proposes a cease-fire and calls for:

- Iraq to announce its readiness to withdraw to the borders specified by the 1975 Algiers treaty or the 1913 treaty of Constantinople. (On Sept. 17, five days before the war began, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein denounced the 1975 treaty.)
- Iran to announce its readiness to enter into direct negotiations with Iraq in any neutral country if Iraqi forces pull out of Iranian territory.
- Nonaligned or Islamic states to supervise the withdrawal of Iraqi troops, after which negotiations would start.

Possible Agreement

He said the PLO had already contacted Iraq and Iran about the plan "and there may be agreement in principle on the part of both countries."

Mr. Arafat visited Baghdad and Tehran during the early days of the war but diplomatic sources said he found the two countries "intransigent and unwilling to talk peace."

Mr. Iyad said while Iran and Iraq continued to war with each other, Washington spared no effort to keep the Gulf war going.

War of Rams

"The United States instigated the war by feeding the two countries false information: Iraq was told that the Iranian regime was so weak militarily that it could be defeated almost instantly, and Iran was told that one defeat would topple the Baghdad regime," Mr. Iyad said.

"We call this a war of rams. When rams fight, they go on fighting until their horns snap off and they both collapse.

"This is the kind of war they [the Americans] want the Iraqi-Iranian war to be," Mr. Iyad charged. "If they find out that one of the sides may win, then they may intervene."

Deaths in Algeria Now Put at 2,325

Reuters

ALGIERS — Authorities said Sunday that the provisional toll in the earthquake that struck the Al Asnam area Oct. 10 now stood at 2,325 dead, 7,775 injured and 331,216 homeless.

In Al Asnam itself there were 1,452 dead, 4,317 injured and 148,000 homeless. The other deaths and injuries were in a wide area around the city.

Several earth tremors were felt in the Al Asnam area Saturday, including one which caused the collapse of some damaged buildings. There were no reports of new casualities.

Moscovites Inhabit The Olympic Village

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The village of skyscrapers built for athletes during the Moscow Olympics has been converted to a housing project and now has its first tenants, the Soviet labor union newspaper, Trud, has reported.

The village, designed to accommodate 12,000 athletes but which actually housed a smaller number because of the Olympic boycott, will have more than 14,000 permanent residents in 3,438 apartments.

UNDER ATTACK — Iraqi soldiers jumping from an armored car into foxholes durin recent attack by Iranian jets near the Karun River, northeast of the port of Khorramsh

Cafes Busy, Shops Well-Stocked

Baghdad Residents Take War in Stri

By Pranay B. Gupte
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — The shops in Al-Jokajia Bazaar were buzzing with business when, shortly before 11 a.m., an air-raid siren started wailing.

Armed militiamen on Rashid Street, the main avenue, flagged down all cars, but most pedestrians nonchalantly kept up their pace.

"Get back! Get back!" a young woman, an air-raid warden, shouted at men ambling across the road. They grinned, ignored her and continued walking.

Just behind the bazaar, the rooftop terraces of old houses attracted children and their parents, who peered into the skies looking for planes.

Baghdad seems to be taking renewed Iranian bombing sorties in stride even though enemy rockets have hit military and industrial targets close to residential areas. The passageways of the Shorjah Souk were thronged throughout the hourlong alert Friday, and the warning turned out to be a false alarm.

When an anti-aircraft burst was fired by an Iraqi crew nearby on the banks of the Tigris river, Kadhin Chabban, a carpet dealer, shrugged and kept on with his sales pitch in his shop across from the 750-year-old Mustansiriya School.

According to residents of this city of three million people, the rhythm of life has not changed dramatically since the war with Iran began in September.

Except for air raids that started again three days ago and nightly television programs featuring youngsters singing patriotic songs against a backdrop of films of advancing tanks, it is hard to tell that this is the capital of a country locked in battle.

Tea Houses Full

On Friday for example, most shops in the Shorjah area were open even though it was the Islamic sabbath. At the Al-Gailani Mosque, thousands turned up for weekly prayers at which blessings were invoked for Iraq's armed forces.

Off Jumhouriya Street and Midan Square, the tea houses were filled with men, and Baghdad's red double-decker buses rolled through the streets.

To a visitor who was in Tehran a few days ago, the contrast between the two cities is striking.

In Tehran, the tension is thick. When an air-raid warning is sounded, the roads are emptied of the few automobiles remaining after private cars were banned. Pedestrians quickly abandon the pavement. The government-operated television station continually broadcasts war propaganda or Islamic programs and often depicts Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr denouncing President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Baghdad television also carries war propaganda, but almost every evening there is a great deal of entertainment, including an English-language movie.

Shortages Worsen

There are virtually no posters or banners attacking the enemy, as there are in Tehran. There are hundreds of photographs featuring Mr. Hussein, some showing him with a child on his lap. In Tehran, Mr. Hussein is depicted as a villain, and posters there inevitably show him with devil's horns and fangs.

In Tehran, the war has meant a worsening of shortages of food and consumer goods. There are long lines for kerosene and cooking oil. The price of bread has practically doubled and cigarettes are scarce. In Baghdad, Mr. Hussein says that there are no shortages.

"It is difficult to believe it, but the shelves in shops are abundantly stocked in Baghdad," the wife of a foreign diplomat said Saturday after returning from a shopping trip. "I think the government has deliberately flooded shops with goods so as to ward off any popular unrest."

Few Iraqis talk about the war. Iranians talk about nothing else, and especially about the need to drive the Iraqis from Iranian soil. In Baghdad the visitor is left with the impression that people are increasingly puzzled over why this war has gone on this long, especially in view of Iraq's reportedly superior power. Nevertheless, there is general agreement that Iraq will triumph eventually.

The desire for peace appears to be strong among many residents. In the Masbah section of Baghdad, the local leader of the mostly Christian neighborhood claimed to have had a vision in which the Virgin Mary asked her to fast for three days for peace. The woman at once passed the word around, and nearly a hundred Christian families in the area have started a fast.

The war has altered some aspects of daily life in Baghdad. The daily blackout has meant that few dinner parties are given. There is almost no dining out, since most restaurants shut down by 7 or 8 p.m.

Drivers are required to their headlights over, but cars still course around bath streets in heavy light. In militiamen enforce the bl sometimes arresting offend forcement here seems mild.

When the war started, B experienced an exodus of nationals working for const and other companies. Th gees, most of them laborers Kuwait to the south or to to the west.

But now, according to of foreign companies here gerial workers of certain c tion companies seem to be ing.

War Tests U.S., Soviet Arms

Iran, Iraq Weapon Tacti Baffle Western Observer

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After nearly four weeks of war, tactical patterns, influenced by the use and availability of weapons, are emerging on both the Iraqi and Iranian sides of the Gulf fighting.

To some extent the war has been a testing ground for the Soviet weapons used by the Iraqis and the U.S. arms provided to Iran before the overthrow of the shah. Neither side, however, has deployed its sophisticated weaponry to the maximum.

Iraq has used its long-range surface-to-surface missiles only twice. The Iranian Air Force has not used any of the 5,000 units of napalm or any of the cluster bombs it is reported to have. Some analysts believe both sides want to avoid long-range exchanges of bombs or missiles that would kill thousands of civilians. Others find the explanation in the continuing difficulties both sides have maintaining and repairing sophisticated weapons.

The Iranian Air Force, whose operations are now down to less than 100 sorties a day, has begun to use some advanced U.S. equipment. A Washington source confirmed reports that Iran had used the UH-1J Cobra helicopter armed with TOW antitank missiles and the Maverick television-guided, air-to-surface missiles.

Mysteries

Extended deployment of these weapons could affect the course of the fighting. Helicopters armed with TOW missiles, which are tube-launched, optically tracked and wire-guided, should be much more effective against Iraqi tanks than desultory artillery fire.

One of the mysteries of the war is why helicopter-borne TOWs have been used infrequently and only around Dezful in the northern sector. Analysts believe that the most productive targets would be the Iraqi armor and guns in the Abadan-Khorramshahr area.

The Maverick, which is mounted on an F-4 Phantom, has been used against bridges at Basra and oil installations north of Baghdad, according to one Pentagon source.

For two weeks almost all air attacks on both sides followed a pattern. Iranian F-4s and Iraqi MiGs came in at low altitude to avoid radar, made one pass or bombing run and left. The exception was an attack by Iraqi TU-22 bombers, which were escorted by fighters, on two automobile plants near the Tehran airport. The attack from about 40,000 feet did extensive damage.

West Puzzled

U.S. and European air force analysts cannot understand why the Iraqis have made only one high-altitude attack.

Iran's dwindling oil reserves are an important target and the best means of hitting refineries and fuel depots is high-level bombing. The two factories near Tehran, it was pointed out, may have been used for the maintenance and repair of tanks and jeeps. But an attack on vehicles hundreds of miles from the front would have little effect on the war.

Both sides are having difficulties with their anti-aircraft weapons. The Iranians are apparently having trouble maintaining their hundreds of Hawk, Rapier and Tigercat surface-to-air missiles and their Soviet-built, radar-controlle antiaircraft guns.

The Iraqi problem is The air force is following Sc defense doctrine in which ir tor aircraft are sent to meet ing bombers as far as from the target, and guns a siles are used over the target.

Iranian pilots, once the the target, have been di their objectives, then toward oncoming missiles sive action. An air force said the pilots, many sch the United States, were a tactics of U.S. pilots in Vi

When the Iraqi forces to Seek their invasion of Khuzista ince, a British source from London that the tr ation of infantry were accompanie impressive array of Sovie Socialists antiaircraft missiles and s ZSU guns, the same Russi used by the Iranians. Whe an air attacks on Basra, B Kirkuk and Mosul began the Iraqis thinned out strength with the forward and sent weapons back to the targets in the rear.

The critical question in war, as on the ground, is the Iranians will be able t tain a capacity to attack resources dwindle.

Very heavy artillery she favorite of Soviet battle pl precedes every advance. Ta armored personnel carrier into the battle zone. The i is used sparingly.

On the Iranian side, the p why they have been un mount and deliver a counter Analysts in Washington a rope offer a variety of reaso

One is the lack of a co structure able to plan and nate the operation. A secon inability to identify and trate the high quality troop ed for the operation. A th widely accepted reason maintenance of advanced w and equipment continues poor.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Court in Ariz Convicts Man Killing Repor

Reuters

TUCSON, Ariz. — John son, a former racing dog b has been convicted of the f gree murder of newspaper Don Bolles, who died after exploded under his car at Phoenix hotel on June 2, 19

Mr. Adamson, 36, faces ble death penalty after the tion by a court here Friday.

In 1977, Mr. Adamson tenced to 20 years in prison court allowed him to plea to second degree murder change for his testimony businessman Max Dunla plumber James Robison, w sequently were found gu murdering Bolles. But the tions were overturned by th zona Supreme Court, whic the defendants' constitu rights had been violated at al.

The state moved to retry t men earlier this year, bu Adamson — whose test against them was considered tial — refused to testify an was released from prison and a new identity outside A The state refused and first murder charges were reins against him.

When you foot the bill for a phone call home, you want the price to be as low as possible, right? Then follow these money-saving tips. If you're calling from a hotel that has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home—you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels, dial a *short* call from your room and have the folks at home call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum calling charge in most countries, and the surcharge on *short* calls is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars later on your own home phone bill.

Many countries accept telephone company credit card and collect calls. And where they do, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. You pay no surcharge at all on calls made at the post office or other telephone centers.

Now, make that call. Then with the money you saved, treat your feet to another museum.

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AUDIT MANAGER Saudi Arabia	Attractive tax free negotiable	Leading Middle East prof. accty. firm.	Saudi Arabia	Qual. accountants; min. 2 yrs. post-qual. exp.; Eng., Arabic.	G.E. Yazigi, ref. CD 1872-5, MSL Middle East, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6BB.	I.H.T. 9-10-80
MANAGER OF LOGISTICS Nigeria	Generous	Well-known multinational co., (telecommunications projects).	Lagos	Top flight logistics prof.; Stable blend of top mngt. skills.	Ref. W4993/IHT, PA Advertising, 66a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, Tel.: 01-235 6060, Tx. 27874.	I.H.T. 9-10-80
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MANAGING DIRECTOR		Wavin B.V. (industrial plastic products).	Republic of Ireland	Proven success mngt. exp. & entrepreneurial drive; univ. deg. with business mngt. training.	Mr. A.v.d. Belt, Wavin B.V., Handelslaan 251, 8000 AB Zwolle, Holland.	Elsevier 11-10-80
REGIONAL ENGINEERING MANAGER		Major American multinational (automotive OEM & aftermarkets).	Brussels for Europe	Univ. level engineer; Eng. +; 30 +; exp. automotive or closely related ind.; exp. int'l operation.	Hugh James Associates, 238 Avenue de Tervuren, Box 9, 1150 Brussels.	I.H.T. 11-10-80
FIELD ENGINEERS	Competitive	RCA (communications).	Germany	BSEE; exp. in engineering modifications & change proposals in field problems; U.S. citizenship.	J. Strahan, Dept. 05-1, RCA Service Co., Bldg. 201-1, Route 38, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08358.	I.H.T. 11-10-80
DIRECTEUR GENERAL ADJOINT	F.F.300,000	Important groupe americain (secteurs pharmaceutique et agricole).	Basilone de Paris	38 ans. min.; form. tech., commerciale ou financiere; min. 10 ans de responsabilitiés de direction; fr., angl.	Ref. B/5713, PA, 8 Rue Bellini, 75782 Paris Cedex 16, Tel.: 505 14 38.	Le Monde 14-10-80
2 PARTS MANAGERS Saudi Arabia	Approx. £14,000	The General Contracting Co.	Dammam	Relevant exp. & personal attributes; previous overseas exp.	R.M. Macdonald, Matheson House, 142 Minories, London EC3.	Daily Telegraph 14-10-80
INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE BANKING		Chase Manhattan Bank.	Zurich, Middle East & Far East	Exp. private banker; Swiss nat. or permits; Eng. + Ger. or Fr.	Manager, Human Resources, Chase Manhattan Bank, 63 Rue du Rhone, 1204 Geneva.	I.H.T. 14-10-80
RESPONABLE ADMINISTRATIF et FINANCIER		Transintra-Sudan Ltd. (transitaire int'l et agent de ligne).	Soudan, Khartoum.	Higl. d'études supérieures; form. + exp. comptable, fiscale et financiere; ang., fr. & arabe; 40 +.	Ref. 881 474 HT, Sirca, 11 Avenue Beleassé, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 14-10-80
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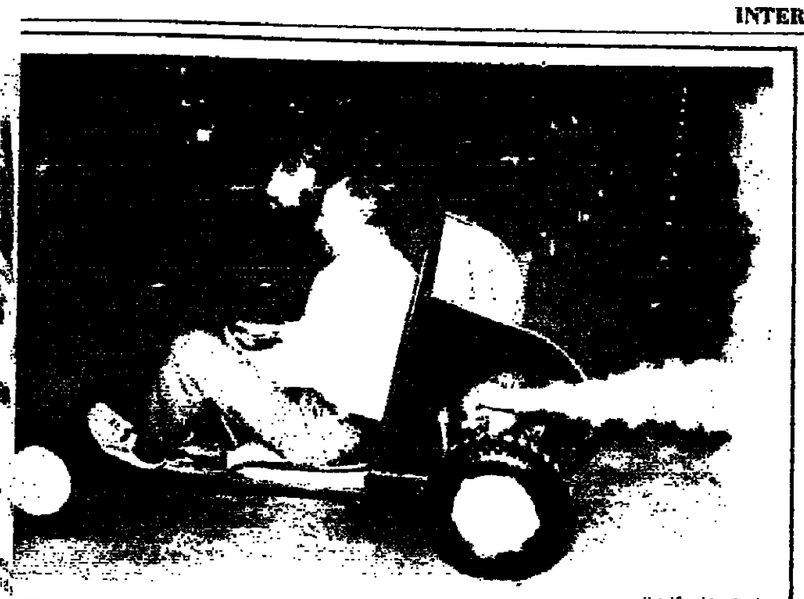

United Press International

LIED PHYSICS — Henry Ehrenreich, a professor of applied science at Harvard ersity in Cambridge, Mass., uses a go-cart powered by a fire extinguisher to demon- to his basic physics class Newton's second law of motion. It states that the change of on, or change of velocity times mass of the body, is proportional to the force impressed.

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Israeli Tied Elysee Policy to Anti-Semitism

...in's Comments Ill-Received by France

...y Ronald Koven
...shington Post Service

— Relations between ...nd Israel have soured af... ...li Prime Minister Mena... ...gin's repeated assertions ...rench government's anti- ...nd anti-Israeli policy are ...le for the upsurge of anti- ... that led to the bombing ...d four persons outside the ...ding Reform Jewish syna... ...t. 3.

...rench government has ...licly silent, but officials in ... not attempting to hide ...noyance over what they ...deliberate attempt by Mr. ... take advantage of the ...utery in France over the ... to neutralize France's ...tilt.

... and Israeli sources ... after Israeli Ambassador ...osenne called on Prime ... Raymond Barre Thurs... ...ay what was discussed in ... meeting.

...despread surprise in the ...Jewish community. Mr. ...iew that "there is no dif... ... between anti-Israelism, ...ism and anti-Semitism" ...rsed by the chief rabbi of ...Jacob Kaplan, 85, who has ...od relations with French ...ne of the hallmarks of his ...er.

...aplan's statement in the ... of several French govern... ...resentatives at a memorial ... for the victims of the ... blast at the synagogue in the Rue Copernic seems bound to revive a longstanding debate about whether French Jews can be loyal to both France and Israel.

The influential newspaper Le Monde attacked the Begin-Kaplan position in a front page editorial. The paper noted that many Israelis oppose Mr. Begin's "extremist" policies, that Zionism is not necessarily identified with the current Israeli government's stands and that Jews who feel comfortable in their native countries cannot be accused of anti-Semitism.

Some prominent French Jews have also publicly rejected the Begin view, notably Simone Veil, the European Parliament president, a French government supporter known for her independence. Jean Daniel, editor of the weekly Le Nouvel Observateur and a leading leftist anti-Zionist Jew, commented that in the ultimate logic of the Begin position, any Israeli Jew who opposes his government's expansionism is an anti-Semite.

In the heat of the moment after the bombing, one of the first reactions seemed to be embarrassment in the French left over its anti-Israeli positions. In the wave of demonstrations that followed the blast, there was a striking absence of the checkered Palestinian headdresses widely worn by West European leftist youths as scarves to symbolize anti-Zionism.

When Baron Alain de Rothschild, titular leader of the French Jewish community, said immediately after the blast that the government's anti-Israeli policies had created the climate for the synagogue blast, it seemed to be accepted as a fair comment from someone who has always operated in the French national context. Mr. Rothschild has made a point of not repeating himself.

The French government did not even react when Mr. Begin and his ambassador to Paris took that view right after the explosion. When Mr. Begin solemnly repeated himself at an Israeli Cabinet meeting and then in parliamentary debate, however, the official eyebrows of France figuratively arched.

Officials started speculating that Mr. Begin may be trying to use the heated state of French public opinion to counteract the French government's current efforts to organize a Middle East peace initiative by the European Economic Community that would recognize both Israel's right to recognized and secure borders and the right of the Palestinians to statehood.

There is widespread speculation in French official circles that, if the Begin government keeps up its campaign, the government of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing may overcome its reluctance to answer back in a pre-electoral period, especially if it seems possible to exploit a backlash against Israeli interference in French internal affairs.

An indication of how French opinion may be shifting back was given by the political newsletter of Georges Broussine, a French Jew and a Gaullist diplomatic analyst often critical of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. At first, he described the accusations against the French president as unjustified but understandable.

Last week, however, Mr. Broussine said: "It can be said that the French government's silence is a kind of victory for Mr. Begin. But it is a bitter victory to the extent that it stems from a deliberate confusion between the temporal role of the state of Israel and its spiritual mission."

Grace McClatchy, Publisher, Dies In Sacramento

Los Angeles Times Service

SACRAMENTO — Grace Eleanor McClatchy, 85, who in 1936 succeeded her father and grandfather as controlling stockholder in McClatchy Newspapers, including the Sacramento Bee, died Friday at home.

Miss McClatchy retired as board chairman of the company two years ago. A nephew, C.K. McClatchy, now heads the McClatchy enterprises, including Sacramento Bee, Fresno Bee, Modesto Bee and other newspapers and television and radio stations in California, Nevada, Washington, Idaho and Alaska.

Despite her wealth, Miss McClatchy lived in the modest guest house of her father's estate. She had given the mansion to the city of Sacramento for use as a library. She usually ate lunch with her employees in the company cafeteria.

Miss McClatchy was married in 1924 to Raymond Crozier of Pasadena, Calif. The marriage was annulled four years later. She never remarried.

Ester Lapoint

PIETRASANTA, Italy (AP) — Canadian sculptress Ester Lapoint, 33, was killed Saturday in a traffic collision. Her work has been displayed in Canada, France and Italy.

John S. Benz

WASHINGTON (WP) — John S. Benz, 70, a retired official of the Agency for International Development whose overseas assignments included London, Pakistan, Laos, Nepal and Yemen, died Friday of cancer.

Herman Hollander

TEL AVIV (NYT) — Herman Hollander, 69, an American Zionist who settled in Israel immediately after the establishment of the state, died here during the weekend.

U.S. Pilot Suspended After Fuel Infraction

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — An airline pilot has been ordered suspended for 20 days after a landing when three of his plane's four engines ran out of fuel, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

Jack Gauger, a Pan American Airways pilot, emergency landed a Boeing 747 at a Newark, N.J., airport on Oct. 20, 1979. Two engines flamed out because of lack of fuel during the runway rollout. A third engine quit as the plane taxied. It is against FAA rules for a pilot to misjudge his plane's fuel supply, the FAA announcement released Saturday said.

...rd to Seek ...ination of ...ch Socialists

...The Associated Press

— Backed up by a poll ...he would be the best can... ...to challenge President ...iscard d'Estaing, Socialist ...nt member Michel Ro... ...d Sunday night he would ...party's nomination for the ...presidential elections that ...eld in six months.

...ocard, 50, is the first So... ... announce his candidacy. ...e the announcement from ...ern Paris suburb of Con... ...nt-Honorine, where he ... mayor.

...ist Party leader Francois ...nd, who was narrowly de... ... Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in ...elections, said earlier Sun... ...would announce his presi... ...plans by the end of the ...cialists have until Nov. 8 ...nce their presidential can... The party will designate a ...e at its National Congress ...6.

...d taken last week by the ...polling firm Sofres showed ...ard d'Estaing was leading ... candidates but that his ... challenger would be Mr.

...n Seized in Britain

...The Associated Press

...KSTOWE, England — ... officers here have seized ...) ($1.5 million) worth of ...hat was hidden in a hol... ...ut tombstone on board a ...Nine men were arrested. ...ck had started out from ... and reached Britain via ...

Paris Fashions

New Collections Go From Tough to Lacy

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — From black leather to ivory lace, Paris fashions were split between high tech and Louis XV as the summer collections began to unfold during the weekend.

The choice is already clear. On the one hand, the tough look, with leather minis, freaky hairdos, mock plastic boobs, and lots of hardware, from silver snaps (whatever happened to good old-fashioned buttons?) to metallic dog collars. There was even a solid string of bullets, graded in different sizes just like pearls. On the other hand, lace and chiffon, frills and ruffles, flower garlands and flounced skirts, with chamber music in the background.

One set of models seems clearly out to hijack a plane, the other group should be posed in hammocks, waving lace kerchiefs at handsome suitors.

In between, there is a gallimaufry of favored themes, a montage of shorts, gaucho pants, jodhpurs and matadors, camouflage greens, jungle prints, safari jackets, sailor outfits. South American gypsies and blousons everywhere.

But the sexy short skirt is the best thing that's happened to women in Paris so far and French designers have produced a whole batch of cheerful, peppy dresses, with skirts swirling well above the knees.

Beachwear is another department that has suddenly grown very important here. The newest maillots are those with the highest possible leg exposure. There is also a lot of after-swim wear, including sequined and gold and silver bikinis. As for accessories, Paris has been very good at gilding the lily: designers are concentrating on how they project their looks and not just offering a choice of merchandise. Among the better accessories were the African masks, elaborate headgear and all the gold touches, including a gold wrapped pigtail, at Claude Montana's, whose show is always spectacular.

Generation Gap

More and more, fashion is also getting into the problem of the generation gap. On the one hand, Mugler and Montana, with Jean-Paul Gaultier closing in. On the other, the Establishment, represented by people like Ungaro and Chloe's Karl Lagerfeld. If the first are working hard at making fashion progress, the others are good at producing highly styled, highly priced and highly salable dresses.

Thierry Mugler, who ran away with the Flash Gordon jumpsuit and made it his own signature, is probably the Paris designer who has traveled the fastest and the farthest. He has dropped the nonsense of his early Star Wars approach and has now evolved into a serious and original designer, whose sexy clothes are based not on ruffles but on a close dialogue with the body.

His so-called anatomic clothes have a directness about them that is more revealing than the old fashioned tricks. Among his best were the jeans decorated with turquoise cabochons, nailheads and all his leather-trimmed clothes including contrasting leather piping and leather-bound seams. With fifteen licenses and a perfume agreement to be signed soon, not to mention that Bloomingdale's has brought his whole collection to New York, Mugler is enjoying the sweet smell of success.

The front-runner in Paris is distinctly Claude Montana, whose approach could be called New Couture. Although Montana still goes around in his jeans and worn out blouson, his invitation card, showing him in a black tie, was a distinct clue.

Curtain Calls

There is nothing sloppy about a Montana show and he took the longest and loudest curtain calls for his succession of tableaux looks — the linen sailor look in fresh color flags, the triple-layered, three-colored mini-dresses, the fun bullfighter's look, the African Voodoo look and all the variations on the strong-shouldered, embroidered leather blouson that made him famous in the first place.

At Chloe, it's another story. Lagerfeld, who is one of the better talents around, is reportedly on the verge of changing the nature of his association with the firm of Chloe where he is under contract for another two years. Instead of being their exclusive designer, Lagerfeld would rather loosen the ties and take on new accounts, such as Fendi furs in Rome for whom Lagerfeld has done one superb collection after another. The rumor has it that the Fendis are so happy with Lagerfeld, who may also well be responsible for the new Fendi ready-to-wear collection (which stole the show at last week's Milan collections) that they bought him an apartment in Rome.

In the meantime, Lagerfeld has delivered a perfectly professional Chloe collection, based on the soft, short blouson dress in beautiful fabrics and beautiful prints as delicious as a dish of Chantilly cream — and just as salable.

Photo by Charles Gerl

Lace and chiffon, and flounced skirts with lots of frills and ruffles were the order of the day at Ungaro's showing, at left. At Mugler's it was the tough look of leather with boots and hardware.

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Palma de Majorca: 21.41.67 - Stockholm: 32.27.13 - Copenhagen: 12.25.46 - Rotterdam: 11.18.10
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 6 Monday, October 20, 1980

Threats Against Warsaw

The workers of Poland no longer have to shut down their economy to catch the attention of their rulers. The mass strikes that toppled Communist Party leader Edward Gierek last summer left no doubt about their power. Now the mere threat of a new general strike applies effective pressure.

But the workers are no longer the only ones making threats. The Soviet Union has been publishing veiled warnings that it will not accept substantial changes in Poland's political structure. Last week, an even more ominous ultimatum was uttered from Poland's other flank by Erich Honecker, the boss of East Germany. "Poland is and will remain a Socialist country," he declared. "Together with our friends in the Socialist camp, we will see to that."

Now Mr. Honecker may be a bold German, but he would never on his own threaten the invasion of a neighbor. He timed his message so as not to arouse West Germany before it went to the polls this month. The Russians can be expected to shed a similar caution after the U.S. election. But what has already been said is clear enough; Poles know they must take East German and Soviet threats with the utmost seriousness. Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan should have taught all that the Soviet-led Communists respect no boundary when they perceive a challenge to their system.

The Western nations proved long ago that they will not fight to defend rebellions in the Soviet sphere. But they can and should now underline the consequences of another invasion for East-West relations. If the Warsaw Pact allies are now calculating the risks of attacking Poland, let them be fully apprised of the danger to whatever remains of detente.

Only the Polish workers themselves, of course, can determine the right pace for their protest. To a point, it will obtain results; beyond some point, it will surely invite a crushing invasion.

Three times before — in 1956, 1970 and 1976 — the Poles have trusted Communist Party promises of change, only to see their uprisings betrayed. This time they are demanding independent institutions that would guard their gains in ordinary as well as extraordinary times.

Poland's new leaders, headed by Stanislaw Kania, have so far been conciliatory. They seem to understand that if they fail to restore the party's credibility, the pattern of upheaval will continue. But their flexibility is clearly upsetting their Communist neighbors.

Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Honecker and the rest don't believe in yielding control over trade unions. They fear this will only invite new challenges to the party's control of political institutions. It is not a theoretical fear. All East Europeans know that freedom movements are contagious. And as educated Marxists, they particularly fear political challenges brought by workers.

The Polish workers are no match for the armies of the Warsaw Pact. Their main defense against a military intervention lies in the obvious support of their entire population. Suppressing that population could require a long and rough occupation. And prolonged contact between rebels and occupiers, or attempts to use the occupation forces as strikebreakers, could spread the very disease that the East European regimes are so desperately trying to contain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Twilight of Tribal Peoples

There are few more sad or baffling problems than the remorseless destruction of what remains of primitive culture around the world. Tribal peoples in no way menace the more developed cultures that arrogantly call themselves "civilization." To the contrary, it is the civilized who menace the primitive — with guns, with germs and most often with grandiose dams, highways and agricultural settlements.

No area of the world is blameless in this matter. Consider these poignantly typical incidents, all recent and randomly culled from news reports:

- In Australia, developers covet land that is owned or claimed by 23,000 aborigines, the remnant of an ancient people. Their land is rich in uranium, bauxite and manganese, and mining operations have already begun. Realists foresee many more mines, no aborigines.
- In Brazil, which was once home to six million Indians, only 200,000 survive. And they now live in the path of a development juggernaut that is reaching into the remotest backlands. The government vigorously promotes highways, ranches and mines, but dawdles on its promise to demarcate tribal lands. The likely result: more violent skirmishes on an uncertain frontier, and fewer Indians.
- In the Philippines' northern highlands, the existence of 80,000 tribal people is threatened by a huge hydroelectric project. As elsewhere, there have been protests and violent vendettas. The probable outcome: Filipinos will be richer by a dam, and poorer in native culture.
- In Guyana, a proposed $3-billion dam on the Venezuelan frontier would, if built, flood the home of the Akawaio, an unoffending tribe known for its cultural vitality. But since the dam would involve Guayanese preemption of a border area that is also claimed by Venezuela, the project may not materialize.

No one sensibly expects that primitive peoples can be entirely insulated from the touch of technology. But they can and should be protected from its careless surge. More often than not, it is possible to reconcile development with a respect for tribal rights. Where they are ignored, it is usually only because the claims of so powerless a minority are seen as a bureaucratic inconvenience.

There are about 200 million tribal peoples — roughly 4 percent of the world's population. Most live in isolation; with primitive technologies, they have mastered the rain forest and the tundra, the desert and the highland. They have evolved languages, myths and extended family patterns of dazzling complexity.

But on one crucial point, the evidence is overwhelming: Tribal people cannot be readily transplanted. To move them is to sever the roots that sustain their culture. To the unsentimental, the disappearance of primitive cultures may be a matter of small concern. But technologically advanced society should not so quickly hold itself morally superior to societies that live in enviable harmony with their environment. It is not the "primitive" peoples who have polluted the seas and invented nuclear weapons.

Fortunately, a group called Survival International has been founded in London to advertise the cause of the primitives. A counterpart to Amnesty International, it has recently opened a New York office to make itself heard at the United Nations. Human cultures as well as individuals have rights, and defining those rights is an overdue task in which Americans can play a part. No American should have to be told how much is lost when indigenous cultures are wantonly smashed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Schmidt's Ostpolitik Is Stalled

Helmut Schmidt, the advocate of Ostpolitik, detente and the possibility of doing business in good faith with the Communist bloc, was re-elected Chancellor of West Germany on Oct. 5 ... Because the electorate found Franz-Joseph Strauss' bitter attacks on the value of Ostpolitik both frightening and fundamentally unconvincing ... Since then Erich Honecker, the East German party leader, seems to have gone out of his way to prove the Strauss thesis correct. He broke the Berlin underground rail strike with brutal directness ... He warned the Poles that the East German Army could sort out Poland's industrial relations problems too if they were not careful ... He placed a massive financial barrier ... in the way of free movement between the two Germanys ...

Ostpolitik is now stalled ... Mr. Schmidt ... will find it harder to sustain a conciliatory line ...

It would be wrong to assume automatically that the decision to increase travel fees was made in Moscow. Mr. Honecker could be merely signaling his distress at liberalization elsewhere behind the curtain or advertising his fear of democratic unrest at home.

Either way, however, the increases have made life suddenly chillier for those in the West who wish for increased cooperation with a more relaxed East Europe.

— From The Guardian (London).

A Queen in Awe of the Pope

The television coverage of [Queen Elizabeth II] in the Vatican portrayed what was, at times, an unusually nervous monarch ... Admittedly, the occasion — the first ever state visit by a British monarch — was exceptional ... But it is a tribute to the unique majesty of ... Pope John Paul II that the most solid temporal throne should quake just a little in his presence. No question, of course, of spiritual obedience; only human awe.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

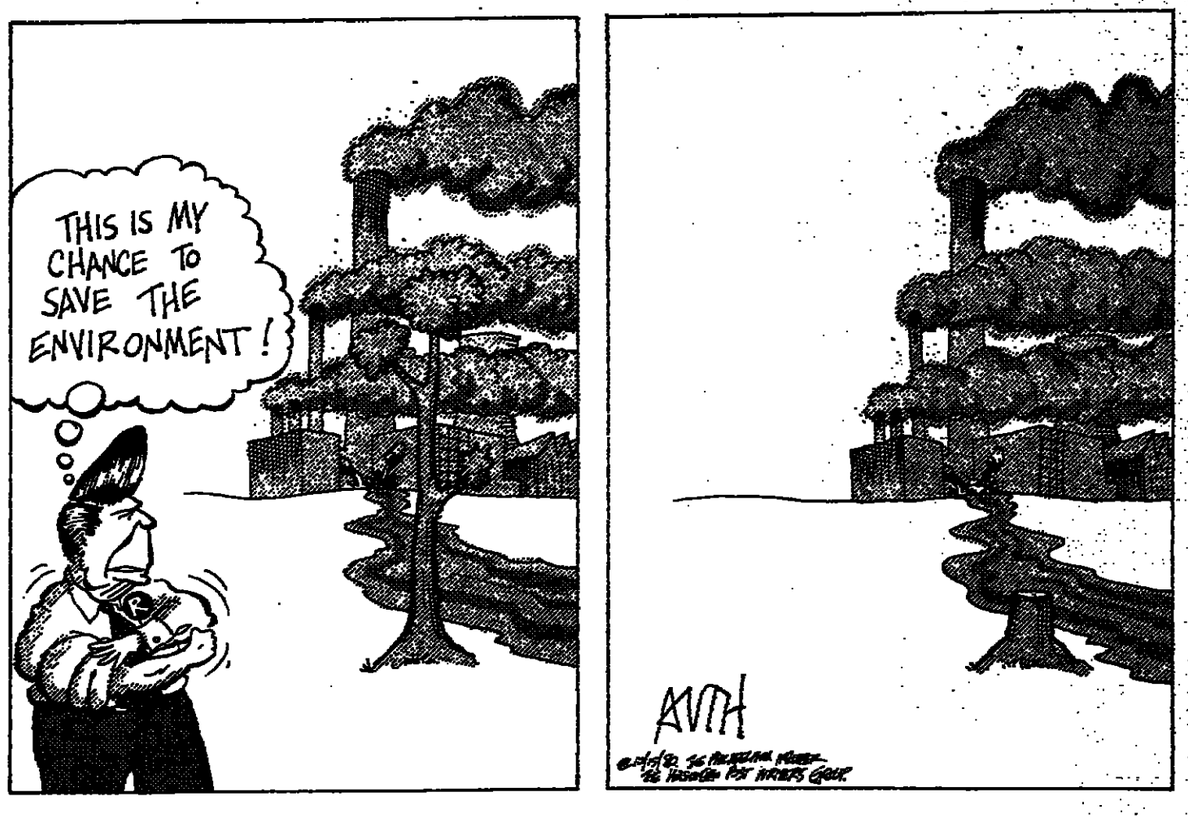
October 20, 1905

Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "One curious feature of the Anglo-German dispute is that each side is absolutely convinced of its pacific disposition and of the other's hostile intentions. It is regrettable that the press, the most influential factor in the formation of public opinion, is not being exerted to appease strife. There is something almost humiliating in the spectacle of newspapers berating the newspapers of another country like angry fishwives. It is difficult to believe that they really want to provoke an Anglo-German war. But this incessant nagging is not merely puerile, but positively dangerous, and has created ill-feeling between the people of Britain and Germany."

Fifty Years Ago

October 20, 1930

WASHINGTON — Sharp exchanges between the United States, Great Britain and Germany affecting the so-called "black list" issued by Britain to curtail commerce with American firms suspected of trading with the enemy and also regarding the sinking of American vessels by German submarines, are contained in the long-deferred edition of the foreign relations supplement of 1915, issued by the State Department. The supplement, which covers the year 1916, throws further light on this tense period in international affairs. The volume of 1,000 pages was ready for publication early this year, but was held up, it is understood, for fear of hindering the ratification of the London naval treaty.



The Myth of California (1980 Version)

By Stephen Klaidman

"He lives in a house in Malibu, every New Yorker's secret dream."

— From a film review in the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON — He was a success at the second biggest job in America, Ronald Reagan keeps telling the people: president of the Republic of California with a population of more than 20 million and GNP bigger than Italy's.

If it were a country, he says ... But if it were ... Reagan must be right. The real California has almost 23 million people and a GNP of $277 billion. It also has the San Bernadino Valley, where, according to the writer Joan Didion, the divorce rate is twice the national average and 1 person in every 38 lives in a trailer.

But there is another California. One that doesn't stop at the Arizona border. It knows no boundaries, except in metaphor. The signposts are Hollywood and Vine and Haight and Ashbury. It runs from the Salinas Valley to the Silicon Valley. In the north the hyphenated sophisticates are laid-back, spaced-out and Marinating in hot tubs. In the south the folks are hyphenated, too — up-tight — and spend their time wrapping and unwrapping magnums, whence come their highs.

This is, to paraphrase the San Francisco poet and literary entrepreneur Lawrence Ferlinghetti, who borrowed the phrase with acknowledgement from Henry Miller of Big Sur fame, a California of the mind.

Radiating Myth

It is a myth that radiates across the land, gathering force as it twists over the Rockies, changing its definition as it whips across the wheat plains of Kansas and finally arriving on the East Coast in a form that is incomprehensible and irresistible, seductive and terrifying.

It invades the orderly Eastern intellect with a bewildering array of images. There are freeways that strangle cities like Los Angeles and provide metaphors for writers as diverse as Miss Didion and Christopher Isherwood. Its political personalities range from Mr. Reagan and Richard Nixon to Bobby Seale and Huey Newton, with stops along the way for Pat Brown, Jerry Brown and Harvey Milk.

The image has been shaped and polished by Nathaniel West and John Steinbeck, Scott Fitzgerald and Norman Mailer, and most recently by Cyra McFadden, whose "The Serial," chronicles a year in the life of Marin County.

As in all myth, of course, objective fact mingles with subjective need. It is true, no doubt,

CROSSCURRENTS

that much of the state sits astride a monstrous crack in the Earth's crust. But the San Andreas fault, by the time it has completed its transmogrifying journey east, yawns and gapes and demonstrates conclusively that anyone who lives along it is in desperate need of having his brain cells rearranged.

There is, also, a real Charles Manson; a real Patty Hearst just as there was a real William Randolph Hearst, and a real John Birch Society. And don't forget that the thrice-wed Episcopal bishop of California went wandering off Christ-like in the Judean Desert and never came back.

And let's remember Hollywood, the myth-monger supreme, living inside the gauze-wrapping of its own ravel-proof myth. Hollywood is about glamor and sex and booze and drugs, the legend goes. But Miss Didion says no. She says it's about the big gamble, making the deal.

"The action, itself, is the art form," she writes in "The White Album. "The action is everything, more consuming than sex ... Having some fun is what the action is called."

Listen to Scott Fitzgerald in "The Last Tycoon":

"They reached Santa Monica where there were the stately houses of a dozen picture stars, penned in the middle of a crawling Coney Island. They turned down hill into the wide blue sky and sea and went on along the sea till the beach slid out again from under the bathers in a widening and narrowing yellow strand.

"'I'm building a house out here,' Stahr said. '— much further on. I don't know why I'm building it.'"

Monroe Stahr and Scott Fitzgerald may be the past, but they are part of the present, too, at least in the myth.

California was also John Muir's state. The great naturalist and founder of the Sierra Club would probably have some trouble with Los Angeles, at least as envisioned by one — me — who has never been there. He might also have the wit and force of personality to convince the people that the smog comes from something other than the trees. He wouldn't be able to stand the fact that the blame had been put on the forests. The myth expands.

As It Changes

The California myth is not new, although it keeps changing. It existed in the 19th century. Consider this from a special section on the state in the summer issue of the scholarly Wilson Quarterly. "During the 1870s, southern California welcomed thousands of invalids who believed, erroneously, that the region's warm, clean air would cure tuberculosis."

The very name California, according to historian James Rawls, writing in the quarterly, comes from Garci Rodriguez Ordonez de Montalvo's romance, "Las Sergas de Esplandian." It was a place peopled with "passionate, dark-skinned Amazons." The Spaniard invented his California of the mind in the early part of the 16th century.

For most people, the mythical California is the only one. Its reality is rarely questioned. Nor, perhaps, should it be. It should just be kept separate from the place where almost two-thirds of the voters are registered as Democrats, but whose 45 electoral votes will be cast for Republican Ronald Reagan. Can it be?

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Hadrian's Lesson for the U.S. President

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — As the U.S. presidential campaign nears its end, the dominant European view has shifted to a modest tilt toward Jimmy Carter. Last spring, the president was even more unpopular abroad than at home and if there had been a poll of foreign leaders, the clear winner would have been ABC — Anybody But Carter.

Now it has sunk in that "anybody" can only be Ronald Reagan, and after a closer look, he wins no preferences abroad. The major foreign argument favoring Mr. Carter is experience vs. inexperience.

"We'd have to go through the learning process all over again with a new president," sighed a senior French official, pointing out with only a hint of reproach for the quality of choice available that even the brightest veterans of lower government jobs take 18 months to two years to learn the lonely role of chief.

But the attitudes aren't dramatic, and the allies are prepared to live with the president that Americans present to them. In the circumstances, attention now focuses on the people who are closest to the two candidates, the people with whom foreign leaderships will have to work most directly.

Reverse Tilt

On this point, the tilt is reversed. There are no complaints about the Carter Cabinet. It has proved competent and as decisive as Washington structures allow. Although Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's departure was regretted, Secretary Edmund Muskie has gotten off to a good, respected start as a man of broad, sober understanding.

However, given the way Washington has worked in the last three administrations, it is to the White House staff that other governments look in trying to assess future relations and U.S. intentions. Although nobody is sure whom Mr. Reagan would appoint, on this score the tendency is to think his staff wouldn't be worse and might be better than Mr. Carter's White House crowd.

To put it bluntly, there would be rather more enthusiasm for the prospect of another Carter administration if there were an assurance that experience at the top would be combined with a new, more worldly set of personal advisers.

The story of Roman Emperor Hadrian is being told now as a metaphor of advice to Mr. Carter. Hadrian was born in Italica, in Spain, near Seville (read Atlanta, Ga., parallel). When he succeeded Trajan, he gathered friends and cronies from his hometown and set up a new administration. It went very badly, and the empire seemed to be losing its grip.

Finally, a bold group told him, "You don't govern the world from Italica, you govern from Rome." The emperor listened. He sent the Italicans away, chose a new group of tested advisers with long knowledge of the empire's affairs, and proceeded to enjoy a glorious reign.

A Fresh Team

The implication is that the same president who promised a fresh team picked with the insights gained in office would give the most reassurance to the United States' partners now. Such a pledge might even comfort hesitant U.S. voters.

Another suggestion based on the lessons of history is proferred from the long view of European culture. It has to do with divine revelations as applied to matters of state, and it is attributed to Jesuits when they were guiding successful sovereigns. "If God has given you office," they said, "that's enough. Don't importune Him. Use judgment and wise counsel."

There appear to be contradictions in what others seek from the United States now, but it is essentially a policy of steady, resourceful confidence for which Americans themselves are yearning. Partners want the United States to be strong but not headstrong, prosperous but not greedy, prudent but not passive, sure but not cocksure.

It isn't altruism. The shocks of the past year, starting with the oil and financial crises, the hostages in Iran, Afghanistan, Poland, now the Gulf war (which has the most frightening possibilities) have renewed the sense of dependence on the United States and susceptibility to the impact of its whims throughout the world.

No Safe Way

The limits on what any responsible U.S. government can do are recognized, and that is some consolation to foreign leaders as Americans get ready to issue a new mandate, because the fundamental assumption remains firm that, despite campaign hoopla, the U.S. will produce a responsible government. But flirtation with ideas of some kind of European "independence," some kind of distinct and separate policy to deal with world problems, has only reinforced awareness that there is no safe way for Europe to go it alone.

There can be quarrels and quibbles about specifics, such as the Olympic Games, or trade deals with Moscow, or how to nudge the Middle East away from endemic instability. But there is no real question that nothing constructive and helpful can be done without basic Western solidarity.

Washington isn't Rome, and the state of the world makes any notion of Pax Americana a mere chimera. But it is the government that leads the non-Communist world and is important to everybody, friend or foe. U.S. voters have their own reasons for choosing, and U.S. presidents have personal, even temperamental needs in assembling their staffs. Still, neither is Washington an Italica. Its leader requires first-class, top-quality aides to deal with the world that presses on him.

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Letters

Witch-Hunt in U.S.

I read with surprise in the People column (IHT, Oct. 3) that Fania Fenelon, the original protagonist of CBS's film "Playing for Time," was distressed at some of the extreme reactions to the casting of Vanessa Redgrave in the leading role, even though Ms. Fenelon has been instrumental in encouraging protests against the casting and has plans to sue CBS over the matter. She was apparently distressed at "'demonstrators who burned an effigy of Redgrave" and said, "These kind of fanatics frighten me ... They're almost as bad as she is."

I would not dream of supporting Vanessa Redgrave's politics, so far as I understand them from the newspapers, and I have not been able to see the film. But I know Ms. Redgrave is a superb actress, and I know a blacklist when I see one. As an American Jew, I regret that so many prominent American Jews and others less prominent lent their names and their time to the attack on CBS and on those associated with "Playing for Time."

If any group ought to be sensitive to even the appearance of adopting McCarthy-ist tactics, it ought to be American Jews, who suffered so much from the original version not so long ago. And surely Ms. Fenelon, a victim of political fanaticism, ought to know better. Is she that naive? What right does she have to be surprised at finding "fanatics" in her camp? A blacklist is a blacklist. A witch-hunt is a witch-hunt. Witches get burned, in effigy if they're lucky.

What else did Ms. Fenelon expect? She may have legitimate complaints against the CBS version of her life, but she has hopelessly obscured the issue with her personal and political vendetta against Vanessa Redgrave. I suppose that Ms. Fenelon and her supporters were blinded by their perfectly understandable distaste for Ms. Redgrave, and by their concern for Israel, and did not see the implications of their actions. I hope the hatred they aroused in their own "cause" has awakened them and they are thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

DR. HERBERT S. LEVINE.
Berlin.

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1979

3d World 'Engines' Of Growth

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Everybody has his favorite issue that is getting lost in the campaign shuffle, and mine is the need to look beyond military challenges and military responses in approaching the requirements of U.S. policy in the Third World.

It's a question of perspective. The military component is central, most conspicuously in the Gulf where Soviet power and local instability cast a double shadow over Western access to oil. But it's far from everything. If no threat of military confrontation hung over any of its Third World interests, the United States would still face formidable challenges that could be met only by cooperation, especially in the economic field.

It's curious. To the major domestic issues being discussed in the campaign — inflation, unemployment, slow growth, lagging productivity — military measures in the Third World are simply not part of the solution. But those economic measures involving the Third World are part of the solution of all of these domestic issues — not to speak of a host of foreign issues (population growth, food supply and so on) — they are off the politicians' screens.

How can one speak of "reindustrializing" the United State, for instance, without considering that developing countries are already among our strongest competitors even in such sophisticated industries as steel and shipbuilding? How to speak of jobs without noting that U.S. exports to developing countries have been growing third faster than exports to industrialized countries? How to control inflation without factoring in the anti-inflationary impact of imports from developing countries? How to pursue monetary stability without considering the $400-billion-and-rising debt (much of it owed to U.S. banks) of the oil-importing developing countries?

But you get the idea. In the campaign the candidates are being tested against a standard of military toughness in dealing with Soviet pushiness and Gulf turbulence. The common diagnosis is that the United States has gotten into its current fix by failings of preparedness and will. "Leadership" is seen as the winning or regaining of international respect, especially the Soviet Union's.

OK. I share some of the common misgivings in this regard. But room has got to be made for another element: Third World military contingencies are problematical and, with luck and sound policy, can be staved off. Third World economic contingencies are relentless and unavoidable. "Leadership" in that sphere can only consist of the tedious, political debilitating and undramatic work of developing a design that minimizes conflicting interests on both the foreign and domestic side.

The pity of it is that, the campaign apart, so much of the discussion of these issues in recent years has been ideological, abusive and stale. The left has paid court to Third World economic "rights" that have been denounced from the other end of the spectrum as "looting." The old liberal-internationalist commitment to foreign aid has collided with the ingratitude and political nastiness of many of the beneficiaries — and with their refusal to make OPEC accept its share of the blame for their foundering. Whether the frustrations of backward nations flow from the workings of the international "system" or from their own choices of policy and ideology is endlessly and bitterly debated. Protectionist currents run strong.

In this flux, it would seem natural to take the general foreign policy positions of the candidates as a guide to proceed to a judgment of their capacity to handle this particular basket of eels. Thus, Ronald Reagan would be even more of a economic nationalist and hard bargainer than Jimmy Carter, who ended up in a North-South bout gaining posture that left the South's spokesmen dismayed.

But what may count more in the next president is his understanding of how the foreign and domestic economies fit together, and his ability to work with Congress on the political side. Mr. Carter seems to me to have more of an evident edge over Mr. Reagan in the former quality than the latter. John Anderson perhaps has some promise in both.

John Sewell, president of the Overseas Development Council and an expert witness for pulling together, believes that "through mutually cooperative efforts, the developing countries could become the 'engine' of future world economic growth in the 1980s — if the industrialized countries are willing to invest in their economies, to extend financing and to buy their products." You may not be the upbeat, but the promise — the burden — will be there waiting all the same.

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Version)

President

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

[U.]S. Inflation Fears [Sl]ow Bond Activity

By Carl Gewirtz
[Internati]onal Herald Tribune

[PARIS] — The on-again, off-[again Eurob]ond market turned off [last week w]hen fears about the [U.S. inflation and the] U.S. inflation and the [prospect of dou]ble-digit interest rates [scared off] would-be participants [and investors].

[Henry K]aufman, a Salomon [Brothers pa]rtner, put the fear of [inflation an]d its impact back into [the market w]hen he predicted con-[tinued] inflation and said dou-[ble-digit yie]lds on long-term U.S. [bonds woul]d remain for the fore-[seeable futu]re.

[The news]s out of Washington [was no go]od for the U.S. econo-[my] ... President Carter, was [no better f]or the bond market. [... Lester] Slater, the Commerce

[EU]ROBONDS

[Departmen]t's chief economist, [said a pre]liminary estimate that [gross n]ational product rose in [the third q]uarter at a seasonally [adjusted rat]e of 1 percent, after al-[lowing for i]nflation, offers "strong [evidence of] the resumption of eco-[nomic grow]th."

[This was] backed up by a sharp [increase in] housing starts and a [larger-than-]anticipated rise in con-[sumer spen]ding. But the bond [market fea]r that an aborted reces-[sion and q]uick recovery will reig-[nite inflati]on and trigger a new [round of cr]edit tightening.

[Shor]t-Term Rates Up

[Meanwhi]le, short-term rates [continued] to inch higher during [the week a]nd the report of anoth-[er jump] in the U.S. money sup-[ply dashed] the hope of an immedi-[ate decline i]n rates by the Federal [Reserve. T]he narrowly defined [money supp]ly, M-1A, rose $4.1 bil-[lion in the] latest week, while the [broader m]easure, M1-B, was up ... the Fed reported late ...

[The mar]ket, such as it was, for [fixed-rate] Eurobonds halted as [investor]s took to the sidelines [to] see where long-term [rates will] settled. The recent is-[sues] fell to substantial [discounts a]nd there was a consid-[erable lack] of enthusiasm for any [new issues] currently on offer.

[New Ze]aland Forest Products, [for examp]le, sold $25 million of [seven-year] bonds at par bearing a ... 12¾ percent. Trading ...98½ and the bonds end-[ed the week] quoted at 97¾-98¼ for ...3.12 percent. Citicorp's ...7, priced at 99½, ended [the week] at 96¾ for a yield of ...cent. General Motors [Acceptance F]inance's 11¾s of 1987, ...%, ended the week at [a] yield of 12.41 percent. [Ove]rseas' 13½s of 1988, ...98¾, ended the week at ...

[A]gainst the general trend [of] very short-dated issues, [t]here was some demand. ...:

...al Business Develop-[ment Ban]k, $50 million of five-[year "bull]et" notes priced at par ...coupon of 12¼ percent.
...alian Resources Devel-[opment B]ank, $30 million of three-... priced at 99½ with a ... 12 percent to yield 12.21 ...

[The]re was little demand re-[po]r the other fixed-rate is-[sue]d. These include:

...bi-Price Inc., $50 million ... bonds bearing a coupon ...rcent. The issue is to be ... in one step at final ma-... cannot be called before ... then at a premium of 102 ...

...er Train Finance, $40 ... 12-year paper collateral-[ized by eq]uipment trust certificates ...ng a coupon of 13¼ per-... sinking fund starting in ...s an average life of 7.6 ...e issue cannot be called ...87, and then at a premi-... percent.

...ico's Comision Federal ...cidad, $75 million of sev-[en-year n]otes bearing a coupon of ...

... the uncertainty about ...ng-term rates are headed, ...tinued to be some interest ...g-rate paper. Issues on of-...le:

[Klei]nwort Benson, the British ... bank, $50 million of 10-...s carrying a coupon set at ...r-point over the three-[month i]nterbank rate. Investors ... option to "put" the bond ... the issuer and redeem for ...er five-and-a-half years. ... also have the option, at ...her interest payment date ...: a year), to convert into fixed-rate bonds dated 1995. The fixed-rate coupon is to be 10½ percent paid semiannually, which is equal to a yield of 10.78 percent calculated on an annual basis, the way interest on most Eurobonds is paid.

• Genfinance, guaranteed by Societe Generale de Banque of Belgium, $100 million of seven-year notes. Interest will be set at a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate and guaranteed never to be set lower than 5¼ percent.

In Hong Kong, the Bank of Tokyo announced it is issuing $20 million of floating-rate certificates of deposit with interest set at a quarter-point over the six-month London interbank rate, and in Singapore it floated $20 million of four-year CDs at a quarter-point over the Singapore six-month interbank rate.

The continued flow of bonds convertible into common stock raised considerable comment, especially as many of the companies coming to the market are small, little-known firms. And with prices already looking as if they have topped, bankers warn that bonds that are only convertible at hefty premiums over the current, record-high Wall Street prices do not look attractive.

Of some interest on this point is an Oct. 7 research paper circulated by Salomon Brothers, which stressed the value of high-coupon bonds over equity.

"Against the background of existing interest rates, stocks do not appear to be cheap at all. With the significant disparity between current yields of stocks and bonds, equity investors are more dependent on future growth than ever in the past. And future growth, by definition, is more risky than the current yield component of expected return," the report said.

"The recent minor adjustments in stock prices, combined with the climb in interest rates, fails to build a meaningful advantage for potential stock buyers," the report said, adding that "bonds appear to represent the better value. Contrary to a widely held belief, bonds are not a poor investment in periods of inflation as long as the actual inflation outcome is equal to or lower than the anticipated built-in rate."

Three convertibles are on offer:

• Moran Energy International, $40 million of 15-year bonds expected to bear a coupon of 8 percent to 8¼ percent and convertible into Moran Energy Inc.'s at an anticipated 15-percent premium over the current over-the-counter price. The shares are currently trading near their record high of 50⅞.

• Ocli International Finance, $15 million of 15-year bonds ex-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

In Cola War, Market Share Is the Real Thing

Coke No Longer Secure in No. 1 Spot As Pepsi Challenge Grows Worldwide

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For more than 75 years, Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola have been the archetypical friendly enemies. They share a common Southern heritage, they were both created by pharmacists, and both were once heralded as cures for everything from headache to peptic ulcers. In ways large and small, the Coke-Pepsi rivalry was the soul of Southern gentility.

These days, however, that rivalry resembles the friendship between the Hatfields and McCoys. At stake is a battle over market share — to see who can sell more of a beverage comprised largely of water and sweetener, with a trace of cola nut. Coke's preeminence of decades ago is long gone, and Pepsi has the strength today to joust with its adversary dollar for dollar, slogan for slogan. The battleground now is the world: Pepsi has captured the Soviet Union, and Coke has taken China.

For the most part, the cola wars are waged with weapons no more lethal than financial muscle, advertising and promotional hoopla. But the Pepsi-Coke rivalry recently spilled over into the press after Pepsi went to court to prevent a former associate marketing manager from discussing Pepsico's top-secret 1981 marketing strategy with his new employer, Coke.

Soft drinks are big business — more than $15 billion at wholesale last year in the United States alone, with bottlers in every state and dispensers of Coke and Pepsi in every hamlet. The national craving for soft drinks is so firmly established that annual per capita consumption, which doubled in the last 13 years to 619 eight-ounce servings, has not only surpassed consumption of fruit juice and milk; it is also likely before long to overtake per capita consumption of water.

Tank-Car Terms

With consumption soaring and container sizes increasing, where will it all end? "I like to think in terms of a tank car," said John Collings Jr., Coca-Cola's chief financial officer, with just a hint of a smile.

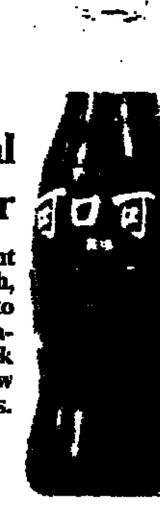
For decades Coke has been probably the best-known product in the world — not an ordinary beverage to a good many people but a way of life. No wonder, then, that in 1950 Coke outsold Pepsi by 5-to-1 at home and 4-to-1 abroad.

By last year, however, after a 15-year Pepsi advertising and marketing blitz, Coke's lead was down to about 3-to-2 at home and 5-to-2 abroad. Equally important, Pepsi-Cola's 5.5-percent growth rate last year, well above the 3.6-percent industry average, was two-and-a-half times Coke's 2.2-percent growth. And Pepsi partisans have been getting under Coke officials' skins by trumpeting A.C. Nielsen surveys that show Pepsi outselling Coke in major food stores in 50 key markets — most recently by 22.4 percent to 21.4 percent.

"Ten years ago Coke could have really done a number on us," said John Scully, president of Pepsico's domestic soft-drink division. "They had the money and a stronger bottler network. But now Little Pepsi is suddenly Big Pepsi. We're finally out of the kitchen and into the living room, and now we have an image that's as good as Coke's."

Historically things have indeed gone better with Coke — and not so well with Pepsi. Twice the company went bankrupt, once it was so cash-poor that only two Pepsi bottlers remained in the United States, and during the 1940s Pepsi bottlers were the largest users of second-hand beer bottles. "They were so short of money they had to collect them and put Pepsi labels on them," said Mr. Scully.

Ever since then, it has been virtually all uphill for Pepsico Inc., which years ago abandoned its North Carolina roots and



Perennial Leader

In its most recent foreign triumph, Coke moved into China, with its familiar trademark rendered in new characters.

now has its headquarters in Purchase, N.Y. Its "swirl" bottle, introduced in 1958, is a familiar sight throughout the world, while at the same time Pepsi's push for ever-bigger containers has made Coke's familiar 6½-ounce hourglass bottle virtually obsolete. (It now represents only 1 percent of domestic Coke sales.)

Pepsico has prospered in most of its other ventures as well. Last year's corporate revenues totaled $5 billion, up 18 percent from the previous year, while revenues for the first nine months of 1980 are up 17 percent from the same period last year and profits are up 7.7 percent. In the decade through 1979, Pepsi sales and net income both grew 17 percent a year, while earnings per share rose 15 percent a year. Over the last five years, net income grew at 21 percent a year and earnings per share grew 20 percent a year.

"In the last decade we've had either the very best or, at the very worst, the second-best combined earnings and return on investment of any company over $1 billion," said Andrall Pearson, president and chief operating officer, who adds that Pepsico's target is for a minimum 13-percent growth in earnings. To hear Pepsico management tell it, the best is yet to come — not only in soft drinks but in most of its subsidiaries, which include fast foods (Pizza Hut and Taco Bell), transport (North American Van Lines and Lee Way Motor Freight), sporting goods (Wilson) and its pride and joy, Frito-Lay.

"The Frito-Lay international division is now about as big in sales and profits as all of Pepsi was at the time of the merger in 1965," said Donald Kendall, the white-haired chairman and chief executive who orchestrated Pepsico's aggressive acquisition and expansion policy.

"I just knew Pepsi and snack foods go together," he said during an interview in Pepsi's bucolic corporate headquarters (designed by the late Edward Durrell Stone), which looks out on a huge expanse of landscaped lawns, an artificial lake with fountain, and original sculptures by Alexander Calder, Henry Moore and Isamu Noguchi.

But the backbone of the Pepsico operation remains the two beverage divisions, the Pepsi-Cola Co. and Pepsico International, which accounted for 40 percent of operating profits last year and are the front-line troops in the shoot-out with Coke.

Coca-Cola Prospers

The Coca-Cola Co. hasn't been doing badly, either. Its net income is better than Pepsi's ($420 million last year, on sales of $4.96 billion). Earnings per share are better ($3.40 last year, vs. $2.85). It has paid dividends on common stock every year since 1893. And despite a $100-million debt offering five months ago, its balance sheet does in fact live up to Mr. Collings' designation as "superb."

Moreover, preoccupation with the Nielsen numbers has tended to obscure Coke's preeminence. Of the 21 billion gallons of soft drinks consumed worldwide last year, more than 35 percent were Coke products, including Tab, Fanta and Sprite. It still retains a huge lead over Pepsi in the domestic and worldwide soft-drink market. In the United States, where Coke has 23.9 percent of the soft-drink market to Pepsi's 17.9, Coke outsells Pepsi, plus its Mountain Dew, Diet Pepsi, Pepsi Light and Teem brands combined.

"And if you add up the sales of just our Fanta orange alone, it would be the third-largest selling brand in the world," said Roberto Goizueta, the Cuban-born, Yale-educated president of Coca-Cola.

Mr. Goizueta, recently elected to become chairman and chief executive upon the retirement of J. Paul Austin next March 1, appears to have no illusions that Pepsi is a formidable challenger. "But the biggest challenge is not the competition so much as our ability to manage liquidity and productivity, including the productivity of capital," he said during an interview at Coca-Cola's 26-story headquarters in northwest Atlanta.

The Pepsi resurgence aside, things seem to be falling nicely into place elsewhere in the Coca-Cola empire.

Its Minute Maid is the leading frozen concentrate for orange juice in the United States, its coffee operation (it is a major private label supplier to supermarkets) is the third-largest and its wine business is booming. It is the fastest-growing segment of Coca-Cola's domestic beverage business.

Last year Coca-Cola's domestic operations accounted for 54 percent of the corporation's sales but only 34 percent of its profits. (The other two-thirds come from foreign operations.) Mr. Goizueta, scheduled to become only the fourth Coke chief executive in almost a century — and the first non-Georgian — hopes eventually to achieve a 50-50 split in earnings.

With some exceptions, Coke's strongest overseas competitor these days is not a local soft drink but Pepsi-Cola. And the race for territorial supremacy has been conducted with enough diplomatic razzle-dazzle to make the State Department envious. "One year we opened a new international plant every 11 days," said Mr. Kendall, the Pepsi chairman.

Coke is strong throughout Latin America, but Pepsi has a strong upper hand in Venezuela. Coke landed a bottling franchise in Israel in the late 1960s, so

A Mouse No More

Pepsi's Russian bottle represents only one element of a major worldwide gain on its rival over the last three decades.

Pepsi moved aggressively elsewhere in the Middle East. Coke got an early foothold in Western Europe; Pepsi singled out Eastern Europe, with good potential but poor convertible currency. So Pepsi accepted goods and services in exchange for its concentrate. It will barter an estimated $80 million with Eastern Europe in 1981.

Mr. Kendall parlayed a 1959 visit to Moscow and a friendship with Richard Nixon into an exclusive Pepsi contract with the Soviet Union. "We have six plants operating in Russia, selling everything we can produce, and we'll have four more by 1982," he said.

Not to be outdone, Mr. Austin, Coke's chairman, signed an exclusive agreement with China in 1978. He cited Coke's long-time technological assistance to China in water purification and food processing, and his chances were not damaged by his friendship with President Carter, a fellow Georgian.

Accord Set On Contract At Stevens

3,000 Workers Vote On First Union Pact

From Agency Dispatches

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N.C. — In a breakthrough in one of the most bitter U.S. labor struggles, 3,000 textile workers here were voting Sunday on the first union contract with J.P. Stevens & Co.

It appeared that the Roanoke Rapids contract accord, reached Friday, was part of a broader settlement in a 17-year struggle between the company and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union that would end a boycott of Stevens products and lead to union contract votes at several other plants.

Stevens, the second largest U.S. textile concern with 160 plants and 44,100 workers, has long been a symbol of industry's resistance to unionism in the South. In trying to keep its workers from joining unions, the company has been cited 23 times for labor-law violations by the National Labor Relations Board.

The union won the right to represent workers at the seven Stevens mills in Roanoke Rapids in August, 1974, but no contract was produced, and the NLRB and federal courts cited Stevens for failing to bargain in good faith.

The tentative agreement reached Friday was described by union officials as including a union dues checkoff clause, increased retirement benefits and retroactive pay increases of 19 percent.

The agreement covers only the Roanoke Rapids plants but is expected to be a model for plants in High Point and Boylston, N.C.; Allendale, S.C.; and Montgomery, Ala., where the union has also won representation rights.

Victory Seen

"It will be one of the greatest victories that organized labor has ever had in the South," said Clyde Bush, an international representative of the 500,000-member union.

Stevens officials declined to comment on details of the proposed contract.

Cecil Jones, another international representative of the union, said the two sides have been talking for more than two years on a broader national truce in their dispute.

Under an overall accord, sources said last week, the company could still resist efforts to unionize other facilities, but only within limits prescribed by law.

The sources said the union would probably agree to call off its four-year boycott of Stevens consumer products, which has attracted support from church groups and others. Stevens officials claim the boycott has had little effect.

Lambsdorff Sees '81 Real Growth Below 1%

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — West Germany's minister of economics, Otto Lambsdorff, said Sunday that his country's real economic growth in 1981 will sink below 1 percent, its most dismal performance since the 1973-74 oil crisis.

While recent third quarter reports from the United States indicate a slight recovery of the U.S. economy, Mr. Lambsdorff's bleak forecast is the first official indication that the West German economic slump, caused largely by recent oil price increases, may be deeper and more prolonged than officials have until now admitted.

It was not estimated what effect the downturn in Western Europe's toughest economy would have on world business.

In 1975, following the last oil crisis, West Germany's gross national product fell 1.8 percent. Bonn officials expect growth this year to be about 1.5 percent, but until now they have insisted the slowdown would be shorter and less severe than after the 1973-74 crisis.

Coalition Talks

With the economy in a decided tailspin, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl on Sunday dispelled speculation about an impending devaluation of the Deutsche mark, which industry leaders have called for as a means of boosting West Germany's export chances. Much of the economy's weak performance is due to a slackening of West Germany's traditionally strong export industries.

In August the country posted its first trade deficit since 1975.

Mr. Lambsdorff's bleak prognosis came at the outset of coalition talks between the partners in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's newly elected government, in which finance questions are expected to play a key role, and one week before West Germany's four major economic forecasting institutes publish what is widely expected to be a disastrous autumn report.

Evidently staking out his position in the coalition talks, Mr. Lambsdorff said West German government spending in 1981 could not increase by more than 4 percent, and the net addition to the national debt could not exceed $14.6 billion, both goals West Germany should find very hard to meet in light of increased spending mandated both by domestic legislation and international commitments.

Mr. Lambsdorff confirmed in a radio interview that he informed Mr. Schmidt in a letter last week of his outlook for 1981. Growth for the year, he said, is unlikely to approach 1 percent, unless the economy's performance in the latter part of the 12-month period far exceeds what is expected to be a dismal beginning. Mr. Lambsdorff is understood to be expecting growth of about one-half of 1 percent.

In an interview with a Hamburg newspaper, Bild am Sonntag, Mr. Poehl said much of the mark's stability is based on West Germany's low rate of consumer price growth, which in August was 5.2 percent, the second lowest European rate after Switzerland.

Disagreement Over Mark

Rolf Rodenstock, the head of the West German Federation of Industry, last week called for a devaluation of the mark to depress prices of West German exports and favor the balance of trade.

But the Bundesbank under Mr. Poehl is supporting a strong mark to attract investment capital to West Germany to finance the growing deficit in the current account.

Late last week the mark came under heavy pressure in trading in Frankfurt. On Friday the value of the dollar was fixed at 1.84 DM, its highest mark since last April.

Analysts said the mark was depressed by the news of climbing interest rates in the United States, which cause capital outflows out of marks and into dollars, and by the central bank's decision Thursday to pump additional liquidity into West Germany's capital market, which is likely to result in lower bank interest rates here.

Suzuki Sees Japan's Firms Easing Car Exports to U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's automakers have become "self-restrictive and restrained" in their exports to the United States with the result that exports for the rest of this year will be "significantly less" than during the year-ago period, according to Premier Zenko Suzuki.

Mr. Suzuki's comments in an interview Friday with the Los Angeles Times provided the first official assurance that Japanese auto companies are responding to complaints about their heavy inroads into the U.S. car market.

"Japan, I feel, must improve this situation as promptly as possible," the premier said. "This is the view of the government. The Japanese auto industry, also, from a long-range perspective, realizes that this must be done."

His comments followed statements by executives at Toyota Motor and Nissan Motor, Japan's biggest automakers, that the companies will not fully rebuild depleted dealer inventories in the United States.

Referring to a pending decision by the U.S. International Trade Commission on limiting car imports, the premier urged that restrictions be avoided. Countries such as the United States, West Germany and Japan, he said, "have a major responsibility to seek equilibrium in international trade through expansion, not through contraction."

The Japanese government is urging Japan's auto producers to invest in production facilities in the United States, he said, and Japan is attempting to make it easier for U.S. cars to be imported in Japan.

CURRENCY RATES

...exchange rates for October 17, 1980, excluding bank service charges

$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
1.9940	4.8240	108.435*	46.965*	0.2290	—	6.7798*	120.505*	35.310*
29.435	71.190	16.015	6.938	3.378*	14.771	—	17.794	5.200
1.8407	4.450	—	43.440*	2.118x	92.230*	6.245*	111.258*	32.50*
2.4150	—	4.4512	10.2682	2,105.25	4.8250	71.170	3.9987	13.6925
871.80	2,107.50	473.980	205.580	—	437.220	29.594	526.40	154.07
—	2.4120	0.5438	0.2356	0.1148*	0.5014	0.0340	0.2387	0.1767
4.2495	10.260	230.740*	—	4.8650x	212.890*	14.414*	256.200*	74.900*
1.6557	4.0036	89.9541*	39.0018*	1.900	83.807*	5.6283*	—	29.2592*
1.3880	0.5740	2.5497	5.8830	1,209.62	2.7637	40.8483	2.2932	7.8842

Dollar values

Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
...gian fin. franc	29.540	N.A.	Hong Kong $	N.A.	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.3202
Canadian $	1.1672	2.0480	Irish £	0.4883	0.0749	Schilling	13.350
...anish krone	5.6595	0.1645	Israeli Shekel	6.080	0.4798	Singapore $	2.0840
Drachma	42.975	3.7397	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2674	0.2387	Swedish krona	4.1885
Escudo	50.571	0.2044	Norw. krone	4.8910	0.3711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
Fin. mark	3.6805	0.0134	Peseta	74.705	0.0048	Yen	208.275

...: 1.1802 Irish £

...mercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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710	11.00-14.00	44.00-48.00	
730	9.00-11.00	35.00-39.00	
750	6.00-8.00	29.00-33.00	

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International Bond Prices — Week of Oct. 16

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse-First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Amt	Security	Str/Conv	Issue Pr.	Mid Pr.	Yield
dm 125	Forsmarks Kraftgr Ab 8 7/8 % 1987 Nov	s	100 1/4	100	8.87
dm 150	Austrian Control Bk 8 1/2 % 1988 Nov	s	100	100	8.49
$50	Transamerica Fin Corp 12 3/8 % 1985 Oct	s	99 3/4	97 3/4	13.20
$25	Hanson Overs Fin 9 1/2 % 1995 Oct	c	100	96 3/4	
$25	Taylor Woodrow 8 3/4 % 1990 Dec	c	100	98	
$50	Swedish Export Credit 12 % 1985 Oct	s	99 3/4	97 3/4	12.93
dm 200	Australia 8 1/4 % 1987 Oct	s	100	99 3/4	8.29
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin 12 % 1987 Oct	s	99 3/4	96 1/4	12.83
$20	Marion Intl Fin 43.01 9 % 1995 Oct	c	100	101 1/4	
$20	Tricorp Oil Gas 22.00 8 1/2 % 1995 Sep	c	100	101 3/4	
ff 120	E.N.I. Tradinvest Bk 13 1/2 % 1985 Oct	s	100	97 3/4	14.14
150	Austria 8 1/4 % 1992 Oct	s	99 1/2	97 3/4	8.55
£	Finance For Industry 13 1/2 % 1987 Oct	s	100	99 3/4	13.80
$10	Glaxcan Finance 32.90 8 1/2 % 1995 Oct	c	100	100 1/4	
$30	Minolta Camera Co 7 1/4 % 1995 Mar	c	100	111 3/4	
cn$ 50	Bankmont Realty Co 12 3/4 % 1988 Sep	s	100	94 1/2	13.91
dm 120	Japan Develop Bank 7 5/8 % 1987 Sep	s	100	96 1/2	8.30
dm 200	Sweden 7 7/8 % 1990 Sep	s	100	95	8.63
$50	Ina Overs Fin 23.81 8 3/4 % 2000 Sep	c	100	101	
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel 7 7/8 % 1992 Sep	s	100	96	8.41
£12	Rothschild Inv Hold 14 1/4 % 1990 Aug	s	98	99 3/4	14.29
ff 150	Aeroport De Paris 13 1/8 % 1987 Aug	s	100 1/4	98	13.58
$40	Inchcape Ltd 93.27 8 % 1995 Aug	c	100	106 3/4	
$125	Intl Harvester 12 3/4 % 1985 Aug	s	99 1/2	98 1/2	12.18
dm 200	[illegible] Bank 7 3/4 % 1992 Aug	s	99 3/4	95	8.64
$40	Ricoh Co Ltd 6 5/8 % 1995 Sep	c	100	111 1/4	
ff 430	Sweden 12 7/8 % 1985 Aug	s	100	96 1/2	13.89
£22	Peugeot Sa 14 % 1990 Aug	s	100 3/4	100 1/4	13.95
dm 125	Cii-Honeywell Bull 8 3/8 % 1990 Aug	s	100	98 1/2	8.60
$35	Metropolitan Estate 8 1/4 % 1996 Jan	c	100	107 1/4	

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
$75	Australia	8 1/4	'81 Jun	98 1/2	10.79		8.36
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'81 Jul	96 1/2	10.27	12.46	5.70
$30	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Jan	93	11.68	15.42	5.91
$25	Australia	8	'82 Apr	94 1/2	12.23		8.47
$20	Australia	6 1/2	'82 Jun	94	12.40	11.17	6.91
$30	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Jul	92	10.75	14.73	5.98
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Oct	91	10.71	13.83	6.04
$25	Australia	5	'83 Apr	89	10.17	13.55	5.62
$50	Australia	8 3/4	'83 Jun	93	11.89		9.41
$100	Australia	8 1/4	'83 Oct	90 3/4	12.05		9.09
$125	Australia	8 1/8	'83 Nov	93 1/2	11.09		8.98
$100	Australia	7 1/2	'84 Sep	86 1/2	11.95		8.67
$125	Australia	8 1/4	'84 Dec	88 1/4	11.93		9.35
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'85 May	86 1/2	9.20	11.80	6.36
$25	Australia	5 3/4	'85 Nov	85	9.56	12.83	6.76
$20	Australia	8 3/4	'86 Jun	87 1/4	11.92		10.03
$120	Australia	8 1/2	'86 Oct	85 1/2	11.97		9.94
$20	Australia	8 3/4	'91 Oct	81 1/2	11.80	12.87	10.74
$150	Australia	8 1/4	'92 Sep	76 1/2	12.01	13.14	10.78
$75	Australia	9 1/8	'93 Jun	82	11.91	12.59	11.13
$75	Australia	9 1/8	'96 Jun	81	11.81	12.45	11.27
$75	Australia	9	'96 Nov	78 3/4	12.03	13.06	11.43
$100	Australia	8 7/8	'97 Dec	77	12.08	13.02	11.53
$15	Alcan Australia Ltd	8 1/2	'89 Apr	79	12.59		10.76
$50	Alcan Australia Ltd	10	'89 Jun	85	12.92		11.76
$25	Australian Ind Dev Co	10 1/4	'81 Dec	98	12.23	13.67	10.46
$40	Australian Mining	9 1/4	'92 Jun	78 1/2	12.85	13.57	11.78
$25	Australian Res Dev Bk	9 1/2	'83 Jun	95	12.50	12.68	10.11
$30	Australian Res Dev Bk	9 5/8	'84 Aug	92	12.22		10.46
$25	Austrawiss	8	'87 Jul	85	11.24	13.24	9.41
$25	Bougainville Copper	8 3/4	'84 May	85 1/2	14.09	14.58	10.23
$20	Broken Hill Propr.Co.	9 1/2	'81 May	98	12.46		9.69
$20	Broken Hill Propr.Co.	8	'85 Apr	84 1/2	12.65		9.47
$30	Broken Hill Propr.Co.	8 1/4	'89 Apr	78 1/2	12.42	12.04	10.51
$20	Broken Hill Propr.Co.	10	'90 May	88	12.15	12.72	11.36
$15	Comalco Inv.Europe	9 1/2	'85 Nov	91	11.97	13.54	10.44
$25	Comalco Inv Europe	10 1/4	'91 Jul	84	13.06	13.62	12.20
$15	Comalco Limited	10	'87 Apr	92	11.80	12.28	10.87
$40	Hamersley Holdings	8 1/2	'84 Jan	90 1/2	12.16	12.50	9.39
$25	Hamersley Holdings	9 1/2	'92 Jan	82 1/4	12.48	13.10	11.55
$25	Hamersley Iron Fin	10	'82 Jun	96	12.80	12.89	10.42
$25	Hamersley Iron Fin	9 1/2	'85 Sep	91	11.99	13.26	10.44
$25	Hamersley Iron Fin	9	'86 May	87 1/2	12.16	12.93	10.29
$25	Hamersley Iron Fin	9 1/2	'87 Nov	81	12.06	14.04	9.88
$25	K Mart Finance Ltd	9	'86 Oct	86	12.29	12.63	10.47
$20	K Mart Properties	7 3/4	'84 Dec	86	12.13	12.56	9.01
$25	Mount Isa Finance	8 3/4	'86 Nov	84 1/2	12.45	12.77	10.36
$25	Papua New Guinea	9 1/2	'83 Mar	96	11.44	12.05	9.90
$25	Queensland Alumina	9	'82 Apr	95	12.87	14.15	9.47
$25	Queensland Alumina	6 1/2	'82 Jun	93	11.33	13.56	6.99
$15	Queensland Alumina	8 1/2	'86 Mar	89	11.28	13.23	9.55
$25	Queensland Alumina	8 1/4	'87 Apr	85	11.61	12.82	9.71
$25	Tnt Overseas Finance	9	'87 Aug	77 1/2	14.26	15.72	11.61

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Below 5 Years

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
$20	Massey-Ferguson	9	'82 Jan	65	49.92	59.53	13.85
$40	Massey-Ferguson	9 3/4	'82 Jul	55	52.96	54.71	17.73
$30	Ind Mining Dev Bank	9 1/4	'83 Feb	75	23.98	22.46	12.33
$25	Chrysler Overseas	7	'84 Feb	78	19.69	20.43	10.00
$40	South Europ.Pipeline	5 1/2	'82 Mar	93 1/2	10.71	24.96	5.88
$30	I.M.I.	7 1/4	'81 Dec	93	14.19	19.79	7.80
$20	Cassa Mezzogiorno	6	'85 Mar	76	13.43	19.21	7.89
$20	Portugal	5 3/4	'84 Jun	77 1/2	13.85	19.09	7.42
$50	E.N.I.	7	'81 Oct	95	12.70	18.85	7.37
dm 60	Ind Mining Dev Bank	7 1/2	'85 May	75 3/4	15.06	22.17	9.90
ff 100	British Leyland	7 1/2	'87 Sep	68	15.08	18.42	11.03
dm 120	Ind Mining Dev Bank	7 3/4	'87 Jul	69	15.36	17.73	11.23
ff 150	Ecs Euro.Coal & Steel	7 1/4	'87 Apr	75 1/2	12.96	16.88	9.60
lfr 500	Slater,Walker	7 1/4	'87 Oct	73	13.29	16.78	9.93

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Above 5 Years

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
$10	Turin City	9	'91 May	79	12.66	15.89	11.39
$20	Fisons Intl Finance	8 3/4	'92 Aug	71	13.79	14.81	12.32
$50	Finland	8 3/4	'92 Oct	73 1/4	12.26	14.76	11.95
$40	Reed Intl.Ltd	9	'87 May	79 1/2	13.84	14.72	11.32
$25	United Dominions Tr.	8 3/4	'88 Dec	78 1/2	12.33	14.72	11.15
$50	Eib Europ.Invest.Bank	7 1/2	'90 Feb	73	12.47	14.59	10.27
$50	Venezuela	8 3/4	'92 Oct	74	12.10	14.56	11.82
$50	Emi Finance Bv	9 1/4	'89 Apr	78	13.71	14.43	11.86
$50	Selection Trust	8 3/4	'89 Aug	75	13.73	14.42	11.67
ff 50	Bass Charrington	7 1/2	'87 Aug	71	14.31	13.97	10.56
ff 100	Charter Cons.Overseas	7 1/2	'87 Oct	71	14.19	13.35	10.56
£20	Courtaulds Intl Fin	9 3/4	'89 Dec	77	14.33	15.33	12.66
ff 100	B.A.T. Intl.Fin.	7 1/2	'87 Nov	73 1/2	13.42	15.87	10.20
ff 100	Enso-Gutzeit	8	'88 Jul	76 1/2	12.88	14.64	10.46

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
$75	Massey-Ferguson	9 1/2	'91 Jun	50	21.73		19.00
$40	Massey-Ferguson	9 3/4	'82 Jul	55	52.96	54.71	17.73
$40	Lonrho Intl Finance	12	'88 Jul	85	15.37		14.12
$50	Portland Gener Elect	14 3/4	'87 May	105 1/2	13.45		13.98
$20	Massey-Ferguson	9	'82 Jan	65	49.92	59.53	13.85
$50	Northwest Indust Fin	13 5/8	'87 May	97 3/4	13.66		13.46
cn$20	Chrysler Credit Ltd	9 1/2	'82 Oct	65	35.39		14.62
£12	Rothschild Inv Hold	14 1/4	'90 Aug	99 3/4	14.29	14.30	14.29
£20	Beneficial Overs Fin	14 1/4	'90 May	100 1/4	14.20		14.21
£20	Finance For Industry	14 1/2	'88 Mar	102 1/4	14.08	13.85	14.18
£22	Peugeot Sa	14	'90 Aug	100 1/4	13.95	13.94	13.97

(Continued on Page 10)

These Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue October 1980

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هلا ناصر الاهل

dia, in Rare Use of Euromart, Pressing for Fine Loan Terms

Carl Gewirtz
ational Herald Tribune

- India, which has made ely little use of the Eu- loan market, is discuss- banks conditions for a jumbo $700-million nance the construction emical project.

present ranks as a prime use it owes banks so lit- last March, the latest hich the Bank for Inter- ttlements has published owed banks $804 mil-

he scarcity value of its signature. India is pressing for very fine terms. "They are very demanding," said one banker, and are seeking 10-year money with interest set at a half-point over the London interbank offered rate and commissions totaling 0.5 percent.

But bankers argue that because India's name is not established in the market, syndicating such a large amount could prove difficult at such fine terms. They allow that the terms "could include an element" of a half-point margin, "but there would have to be a lot of ⅝ and maybe even some ¾" over Libor, said a credit officer of a major bank.

A number of other large transactions are expected to hit the market shortly. The Korean Development Bank is itself trying to put together a syndicate for a loan of up to $600 million. It reportedly is aiming for a maturity of eight years and a margin of around ⅝ percent.

Belgrade Deal

The most difficult of the upcoming deals is the $1.2 billion being sought by Yugoslavia. Bankers met in London last week to put together a negotiating position on a $350 million loan that U.S., British, Canadian and Japanese banks are being asked to supply. Bankers expect that Yugoslavia would not be able to borrow for more than seven years and would have to pay about 1⅞ points over Libor.

Yugoslavia reportedly has advised the banks that it intends to tap the International Monetary Fund for about $300 million this year and for a like amount next year. While the IMF drawing is not being tied to what the banks do, bankers clearly look upon the IMF's involvement as a plus in assessing the economic outlook in the country.

At the same time, the Yugoslavs are seeking a loan of up to 1.5 billion Deutsche marks from banks in West Germany and lesser amounts from banks in Austria, Switzerland and Iraq.

Among the oil exporters, the Bank of Indonesia is seeking offers on a loan of about $250 million and reportedly has told bankers it expects quite a bit of the margin to be set at a half-point over Libor.

Banks are also putting proposals together on how they would help Nigeria finance the construction of a steel complex to be bought from firms in France and West Germany. The total financing is estimated at about $1 billion, of which less than half would be subject to state-subsidized export credit guarantees.

Turning to loans currently under way, Spain is by far the dominant factor. In the private sector, Fecsa, the electricity company of Catalonia, is seeking $250 million for 10 years, offering a split margin of ⅝ point over Libor for the first five years and ¾ point thereafter. Lead managers are Credit Lyonnais and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Citibank is arranging a $150-million, eight-year loan for "a large private sector" firm that it is not yet willing to identify at a split rate of ⅝ to ¾ point over Libor.

Fenosa, in addition to the already reported $100-million loan managed by Bank of America and tied at ⅝ point over the prime rate of U.S. banks, is arranging from Canadian banks a $Can55-million, nine-year loan tied at ⅝ point over the prime rate of Canadian banks, and from Arab Banking Corp. a $50-million, eight-year loan carrying a margin of ⅝- ¾ point over Libor.

The electricity company of Seville is also doing a Canadian-dollar loan. This nine-year operation under the Bank of Montreal and Canadian Imperial started out at $Can60 million and is now expected to total around $Can100 million with the rate set at ⅝ point over the domestic prime rate.

Telefonica Terms

Still in syndication are $150 million for ICO, the official credit institute, and $40 million for Telefonica. It was incorrectly reported here last week that Telefonica was seeking $90 million, of which the managers would hold $50 million. In fact, the total loan is $50 million and Dresdner Bank is keeping $10 million.

From Portugal, Banco do Fomento Nacional is expected to tap the international market for $100 million.

Italy's electricity agency ENEL is seeking $500 million for eight years, offering a split rate of ½- ⅝ point over Libor. Ferrovia, the state railway, is also seeking $500 million, bankers report. Meanwhile, Agip-Nucleare is in the market for $100 million for seven years, offering to pay ⅝ point over Libor for the first five years and ¾ point for the final two years.

Morocco's Office Cherifien des Phosphates is arranging a "club loan" from a small group of banks led by the Banque Marocaine du Commerce Exterieur. The eight-year loan of up to $200 million will carry a split margin of 1 point over Libor for the first five years and 1⅛ points thereafter.

Loan for Greece

A group of Arab banks is also arranging a three-year loan of $100 million for Greece. The margin starts at ⅜ point over Libor and falls to ¼ point over Libor in the final two years. The loan is to be repaid in three equal installments and commissions total ¼ percent. Asked to explain the low margin, bankers said that as Greece has paid a margin of a half-point for eight years then the margin on a short three-year transaction must be lower.

New credit for Argentina is about to be launched with BND, the national development bank, soon to announce which group will manage its $250-million loan. Details on the terms are awaited with some interest as the current loan for YPF is said to be moving very slowly. YPF is seeking $200 million for eight years at ⅝ point over Libor and $100 million for five years at a margin of ½ percent.

In Chile, Celulosa Arauco, which belongs to the largest private sector company, is seeking $45.7 million for eight years under the management of Banque de la Societe Financiere Europeenne. Terms include a margin of 1 point over Libor and a commitment fee of ½ percent.

In Mexico, Fibras Quimicas, a private firm belonging to the Alfa Group, is seeking $50 million for 10 years, offering a split rate of 1 percent to 1⅛ percent under the aegis of Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended October 17, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
GifCon g s	2,459,260	29⅝	24⅝	26¾	+2¼
Champ Go	1,759,400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+¼
HuskyOG s	1,023,730	16.4	14.5	15.5	+⅞
NouOilA	821,400	46⅝	41⅝	42½	—⅛
BowValley s	801,400	21⅞	19¼	20¾	+1⅜
RangerOil s	663,400	46½	40	46	+5¾
DomePetr g	536,600	72	65¾	68½	+1⅜
ChiefDv g s	524,000	26⅜	21¼	24¾	+3½
ImperOilA g	464,800	39⅜	35⅝	37⅝	+2⅜
GtBas Pet	464,700	15⅛	14¼	14½	+½

Volume: 38,900,000 shares
Year to Date: 1,258,530,000 shares
Issues traded in: 945
Advances: 396 ; declines: 404 ; unchanged: 145
New Highs: 126 ; new lows: 11

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended October 17, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Boeing s	3,761,800	41⅞	37⅛	37½	—1⅜
Texaco Inc	3,319,400	40¼	36⅞	38¾	+1⅜
RalstnPur	3,204,290	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	+⅛
IBM	2,923,700	71⅞	67¾	68	—1½
Occident Pet	2,363,200	33⅞	31½	31⅞	—¾
Westgh El	2,216,290	29¾	25¼	29¾	+3⅞
Mobil	1,996,100	82⅝	75¾	77⅝	+2
Gulf Oil	1,930,100	47⅝	45	45½	—1⅛
Comput Sci	1,717,900	22⅜	18¼	20⅞	—1¼
StoraTech	1,704,400	24⅝	22⅝	23	+¼
PhillipsPet	1,693,900	57⅜	51¾	53⅜	+⅜
UnOilCal s	1,682,100	51¼	43¾	43¾	+4½
AmerT&T	1,624,000	51⅞	50⅛	50¼	—1
East Kodak	1,565,700	72½	67⅜	70¾	+3¼
AtlRichfl s	1,507,900	64¾	59⅞	64⅜	+4⅞
SearsRoeb	1,377,900	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	
RCA	1,352,800	31½	28	30¼	+2¼
Exxon	1,336,100	80¾	75⅛	78½	+3½
KerrMcG	1,304,300	92⅝	83	87½	+4½
Burrghs	1,281,200	60.6	55.5	56	—3½

Issues Trades in: 2123
Advances: 945 ; declines: 953 ; unchanged: 225
New highs: 337 ; new lows: 21

Volume

This week	237,820,000 shares
Last Week	235,040,000 shares
1979 same week	170,290,000 shares
1980 to date	8,920,986,832 shares
1979 to date	6,430,910,000 shares
1978 to date	5,859,280,000 shares

U.S. Firm, Renault To Produce Robots

Reuters

INDIANAPOLIS — Ransburg Corp. has announced joint venture and license agreements with a subsidiary of Renault to establish a U.S.-based company to manufacture a line of advanced industrial robots.

Of the new company, Cybotech, 51 percent is owned by Ransburg and 49 percent by the Renault subsidiary.

look for U.S. Inflation vs Eurobond Activity

tinued from Page 7)

a coupon of 9 percent ent and convertible into e-counter traded shares Coating Laboratory Inc. cipated premium of 10 15 percent.

Resources Ltd., $25 10-year bonds bearing a 12½ percent; $250 of 0 bond is convertible il and gas company's conversion price is ex- e set at a premium of 12 18 percent over the To- k Exchange quotation are fixed.

ile, in Tokyo, Mitsui & at damage to the petro- omplex it was building l cause it to delay plans a $100-million converti- xpected is a $20-million for Toyo Menka Kai-

sche Mark Sector

h the Deutsche mark he market was glowing election euphoria, the k still refused to lower iscount and Lombard bond prices ended the r. Fueling the decline heavy calendar and ex- of continued heavy vol- the capital market sub- meets Monday to set g month's new-issue

the lethargy, Midland able to increase the size e to 180 million DM ffered 150 million DM. r bonds were priced at coupon of 8½ percent to percent.

offer are:

uela, 150 million DM of onds expected with a 9¼ percent.

icity Supply Commis- anteed by South Africa, n DM of seven-year pa- g a coupon of 9¼ per-

• Industrial Bank of Finland, guaranteed by Finland, 50 million DM of 10-year bonds priced at 99¼ bearing a coupon of 8½ percent to yield 8.61 percent.

• Japan Airlines Ltd., guaranteed by Japan, 100 million DM of seven-year paper expected to be priced at par with a coupon of 8¼ percent.

• Tauernautobahn, guaranteed by Austria, 70 million DM of 8½ percent bonds priced at 100¼ to yield 8.46 percent.

• Asian Development Bank, 100 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 8⅜ percent.

• Eurofima, 50 million DM of seven-year paper sold at par bearing a coupon of 8¼ percent.

Westland-Utrecht will offer this week 100 million French francs of five-year paper bearing a coupon of 14 percent.

In the Euroguilder market, Nationale Nederlanden is selling 60 million guilders of seven-year notes at 99¼ bearing a coupon of 10 percent to yield 10.05 percent.

Elsam, the Jutland-Funen electricity consortium, is offering 20 million Units of Account of 10-year paper bearing a coupon of 10 percent. Payment will be in Deutsche marks at 2.97579 DM per UA.

Market Turnover
Week Ended October 17
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	2,470.2	2,068.1	382.1
Eurocl.	3,150.0	2,736.0	414.0

Alaska Oil Rig Adrift

The Associated Press

KODIAK, Alaska — Rough seas in the North Pacific stalled efforts Saturday to secure an oil drilling platform drifting helplessly for a third day with 18 men aboard, the Coast Guard said. A tow cable holding the platform broke during an accident setting the structure adrift.

Chinese Report Industry Output Goals Being Met

Reuters

PEKING — China's gross industrial output achieved 76.8 percent of its annual quota during the first nine months of this year, increasing 11.7 percent from the year-earlier period, the Chinese news agency reported Sunday.

Quoting the state economic commission, the agency said that light industrial production again outpaced the output of heavy industry in line with government policy. This showed "the country's overall industrial structure has undergone initial readjustment with the growth of light industry," the agency said.

In a note of caution, the commission said energy production had fallen 0.4 percent during the first nine months of this year compared with the year-ago period.

The news agency said light industry had increased 21.5 percent this year from the January-September period of 1979, exceeding heavy industry by 4.6 percent. The value of light industrial output accounted for 45.7 percent of total industrial production, up from 42.1 percent during from the year ago period.

But the economic commission warned that further readjustment was planned for enterprises "that have had a record of high energy consumption and suffered losses for a long time."

This announcement appears as a matter of record only September 1980

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To discover new opportunities for one of the world's leading silver producers, a man must be realistic and resourceful.

His banker must be the same.

Federico Delgado, Treasurer Vice-President, Industrias Peñoles.

Lawrence Miller, Vice-President, Chemical Bank. Photographed at Industrias Peñoles' Metmex division in Torreon, Mexico.

Today, Mexico's Industrias Peñoles is a mining, metallurgical and chemical leader. And in a country that produces more silver than any other, Peñoles produces more silver than any other company in Mexico.

A privately owned Mexican enterprise engaged in the production of high purity materials derived from mineral resources, Peñoles has seen its sales increase ten-fold in the past decade. Thanks to the foresight of company management, the financial guidance of Treasurer Vice-President Federico Delgado, and the flexibility of Mr. Delgado's Chemical banker, Lawrence Miller.

In 1969, to maximize its growth potential in the industry and to minimize its dependence on price-sensitive lead and zinc, Peñoles embarked on a major program of exploration and expansion — for which substantial amounts of money were required.

That's when Peñoles got together with Chemical. Of course, Peñoles was doing business with other major U.S. banks. But at a time when the company's expansion ran up against falling mineral prices, Chemical Bank was both receptive and responsive. With Larry Miller's knowledge of the company, and his confidence in management's ability to handle their ambitious program, he arranged to lend Peñoles over 50 million dollars. With the funds provided, Peñoles substantially increased capability. And with Mr. Miller's demonstrated understanding and responsiveness to the company's changing needs, Mr. Delgado has since come to him for help with investments and cash management services.

Based on the professionalism exhibited on both sides, the relationship between Mr. Delgado and Mr. Miller has ripened into one of mutual respect. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical bankers. And what results is long-term benefits for both the company and the bank.

The difference in money is people. **CHEMICAL BANK**

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All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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International Bond Prices — Week of Oct. 16

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from page 8)

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Ave Life	Curr
$20	Iu Overseas Finance	9	'83 Dec	88	13.20	14.15	10.23
$35	Iu Overseas Finance	8 3/4	'87 Jul	76 1/2	14.31	13.90	11.44
$100	Kennecott Intl	9 1/2	'86 Jun	85 1/2	13.21		11.11
$50	Kidde Walter Over	8 1/2	'85 Jul	83	13.49		10.24
$20	Kimberly-Clark Intl.	8 1/2	'86 Apr	87	11.23	12.60	9.55
$20	Macmillan Berlitz	9	'81 Sep	96 1/2	13.12		9.33
$12	Marriott Overseas Co	9 3/4	'82 Jun	96	12.48	13.50	10.16
$40	Mcdonnell Douglas	9 3/4	'81 Nov	96	13.55		10.16
$75	Mcgraw Edison Int Fin	13 1/2	'85 May	100 3/4	13.29		13.40
$20	Mobil Intl	7	'86 Aug	85	10.50	11.96	8.24
$20	Monsanto Intl.	8 3/4	'85 May	95	10.14	11.34	9.21
$20	Nabisco Intl.	6 1/2	'82 Oct	95 1/2	9.11	9.83	6.81
$30	Natomas Intl	8	'84 Oct	83 1/2	13.51	13.11	9.58
$25	North Amer' Rockwell	8 1/4	'87 Mar	86	11.11	12.77	9.57
$50	Northwest Indust Fin	13 5/8	'87 Mav	98 3/4	13.63		13.66
$50	Occidental Intl Fin	9 1/2	'85 Jan	89	14.53		9.55
$50	Occidental Intl Fin	10 1/4	'84 Jun	89	13.07		11.14
$75	Occidental Intl Fin	8 7/8	'85 Jun	83 1/2	14.16		10.76
$20	Occidental Overseas	9 3/4	'81 Feb	98	13.4		9.95
$20	Occidental Overseas	10	'81 Jul	98	12.25	13.54	10.20
$30	Occidental Overseas	9 1/4	'82 Mar	95	12.35	14.33	9.74
$30	Occidental Overseas	9 3/4	'83 Jul	94	12.43		10.37
$20	Occidental Overseas	7 1/2	'84 Mar	87 1/2	12.13	15.17	8.57
$40	Occidental Overseas	8 3/4	'87 Feb	75	14.08		11.67
$20	Owens-Corning	9	'86 Aug	91	11.15	12.10	9.89
$20	Pacific Lighting Over	9 1/4	'81 Jun	97	14.16		9.54
$25	Pacific Lighting Over	8	'88 Apr	83	11.43	12.12	9.64
$100	Pembroke Capital Co	9 5/8	'87 Jul	87	12.53		11.06
$75	Penney Jc Overs Cap	13 1/2	'85 May	101	12.90		13.34
$100	Penney Jc Overs Fin	8 1/2	'82 Aug	95 1/4	12.33		9.42
$25	Pennwalt Overseas	9 3/4	'84 Jun	91	12.83		10.71
$15	Pennwalt Overseas	9 1/2	'87 May	86	12.40	14.11	9.64
$15	Philip Morris Intl.	8 1/2	'86 Jun	91	11.18	12.49	9.34
$25	Phillips Petroleum	6	'81 Jan	100	5.99	5.99	6.00
$25	Portland Gener Elect	10	'84 Mar	91	13.59		10.99
$50	Portland Gener Elect	14 3/4	'87 May	100 1/2	13.45		13.98
$25	Procter & Gamble Int	8 1/2	'83 Sep	93	10.93	9.57	6.77
$25	Ralston Purina	7 1/2	'87 Feb	84	11.40	13.35	8.91
$25	Reading Bates Explor	9 1/2	'81 Mar	97 1/2	14.13		9.74
$3	Reliance Transconti	7 1/4	'84 Feb	91 1/2	10.44	14.25	7.63
$14	Reliance Transconti	6 1/4	'86 Feb	80	11.51	12.51	8.56
$100	Reasteel Overseas	11 3/4	'84 Dec	91 1/2	13.95		12.78
$50	Richardson-Merrell	8 3/4	'86 Dec	92	10.35	12.05	9.51
$30	Santa Fe Intl Fin	9 1/2	'84 Jul	87	13.75	13.47	10.73
$25	Scott Paper Overs.	8 3/4	'83 Jul	91	12.95	11.90	9.62
$150	Sears Overs Finance	8	'84 Feb	96	10.80		9.38
$30	Singer Intl Secur Co	8 3/4	'82 Feb	96 1/2	12.56		12.12
$20	Standard Oil Indiana	8 1/2	'85 Aug	85	12.81	11.37	7.66
$20	Standard Oil Indiana	8 1/2	'83 Dec	93	11.22	11.37	7.74
$20	Sunostrand Finance	9 1/4	'83 Feb	91	11.64	12.12	10.35
$20	Sundstrand Finance	8 3/4	'83 Jun	83	12.51	12.85	10.54
$15	Sybron Overseas	8	'87 Mar	83	11.25	13.37	9.53
$100	Tenneco Intl Nav	7 3/4	'87 May	78 1/2	12.66		9.87
$20	Tenneco Intl Nav	7 3/4	'83 Nov	82	11.55	12.87	9.45
$20	Textron Intl.Inc	7 3/4	'85 Oct	82	11.53	12.51	9.45
$50	Transamerica Fin Corp	12 3/8	'87 Dec	98 1/4			12.66
$20	Transamerica Overs	8 1/2	'85 Dec	82	11.51	12.98	7.77
$30	Transocean Gulf Oil	7	'81 Mar	97 1/2	14.12	13.47	7.18
$30	Transocean Gulf Oil	8	'84 Dec	89	11.41	12.54	8.99
$30	Transocean Gulf Oil	9	'85 Oct	94	10.57	11.31	9.57
$30	Transocean Gulf Oil	8	'86 Mar	86	11.13	11.33	9.30
$40	Transocean Gulf Oil	7 1/2	'83 Mar	84	11.13	11.33	8.93
$20	Trw Overseas	7 1/4	'83 Nov	86	11.21	14.18	8.36
$20	Trw Overseas	8 3/4	'85 Oct	90	11.21	12.24	9.72
$20	Us Leasing Intl Fin	10	'84 Jun	88	15.16		11.63
$20	Us Rubber	6 1/4	'85 Apr	91	12.24	14.63	6.87
$30	Union Oil Intl.	7 1/2	'87 Feb	84	11.27	13.55	8.93
$20	Utah Intl.Fin.	8	'87 Mar	84 1/2	11.48	13.04	9.47
$10c	Warner Lambert	9	'84 Jul	91	12.53		9.89

[illegible]

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Ave Life	Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
dm 100	Australia	9	'85 Feb	102 1/4	7.15		8.82
[illegible]							
	AUSTRIA						
[illegible]							
	CANADA						
[illegible]							
	DENMARK						
[illegible]							

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Ave Life	Curr
	EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS						
dm 50	Council Of Europe	8 1/2	'82 Feb	100 3/4	8.13	7.88	8.44
[illegible]							

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Ave Life	Curr
dm 200	Mexico	6	'85 Apr	89 1/4	8.97		6.72
[illegible]							

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Ave Life	Curr
dm 150	Occidental Overseas	6 1/2	'83 Oct	95 3/4	8.14	8.71	6.79
dm 100	Sun Intl.Finance Corp	7 1/2	'88 Jul	96 1/2	8.11	8.53	7.77
dm 80	Trw Internatl Fin.	7 1/2	'84 Oct	99 1/4	7.72	7.88	7.56
dm 50	Wells Fargo Intl. w/w	6 1/2	'88 Nov	101 1/2	6.25	6.07	6.40

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yld Sh%
	EUROPE					
$25	Aga Ab 7 3/4 % 1989 Mar	118	1 Oct 79 5 Mar 89	skr 145	5.60	2.86
[illegible]						
	JAPAN					
[illegible]						
	MISCELLANEOUS					
[illegible]						
	UNITED STATES AMERICA					
[illegible]						

— HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversi[on] premium of less than 10%.

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.
$25	Hanson Overs Fin 9 1/2 % 1995 Oct	96 3/4	15 Jan 81 7 Oct 95	p 192	2.64
$50	Nicor Overs Fin 27.39 10 3/4 % 1995 May	111	1 Dec 80 maturity	$36 1/2	2.89
$25	Sankyo Electric Co 8 1/4 % 1995 Mar	89 3/4	1 Apr 80 20 Mar 95	yen 667	4.02
$20	Taylor Woodrow 8 3/4 % 1990 Dec	98	15 Jan 81 1 Nov 90	p 484	6.54
$25	Texas Int Air 7 1/2 % 1993 Aug	86 1/2	15 Apr 79 maturity	$14 1/2	2.39
$50	Ina Overs Fin 8 3/4 % 2000 Sep	101	1 Apr 81 maturity	$42	3.46
$18	Digicon Finance 8 1/2 % 1995 Oct	100 1/4	11 Sep 80 maturity	$29 1/2	8.53
$15	Dynalectron Intl 9 1/2 % 1995 May	116	9 Sep 80 maturity	$12 2/9	3.11
$25	Esselte Ab 7 3/4 % 1989 May	96	15 Sep 79 5 Mar 89	skr 152 3/4	2.59
$25	Metropolitan Estate 8 1/4 % 1996 Jan	107 1/4	1 Feb 81 15 Dec 95	p 343 1/5	8.08
$15	Asics Corporation 5 3/4 % 1993 Jan	75 3/4	1 Sep 78 8 Jan 93	yen 541	2.00
$15	Daiwa House Industry 7 1/4 % 1991 Mar	96	1 Aug 76 15 Mar 91	yen 541	4.51
$40	Iachcape Ltd 93.27 8 % 1995 Aug	106 3/4	15 Feb 81 15 Jul 95	p 441 8/9	2.08
$30	Borden Overseas 34.78 6 3/4 % 1991 Jul	92 1/2	15 Apr 72 maturity	$28 3/4	.35
$25	Blocker Energy 45.71 8 1/4 % 1995 Jul	113 3/4	1 Jul 80 maturity	$21 7/8	4.39
$80	Ajinomoto Co Inc 14.80 6 1/2 % 1993 Jan	92	16 Jan 81 maturity	$59 1/2	7.95
$35	Babcock Nederland 7 % 1992 Oct	100	17 Apr 78 15 Sep 92	p 125 / p 90 2/5	4.84

— Explanation of Symbols

CM$	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Ri[ghts]
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NKD	Norwegian Kroner - DM		

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Oct. 17, 1980

Option & price		Oct	Jan	Apr	Close
Aetna p	30	a	1/4	b	36 7/8
Aetna	35	1 7/8	2 7/8	3 7/8	36 7/8
[illegible]					

Total volume 159,354

Open interest 2,127,145

a—Not traded. b—None offered. o—Old. p—Put.

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Oct. 17, 1980

Option & price		Oct	Jan	Apr	Close
Alcoa	60	9 3/4	11 3/4	a	70 1/4
Alcoa	70	1-16	4 3/4	5 1/2	70 1/4
[illegible]					

Total volume 278,178

Open interest 2,347,873

a—Not traded. b—None offered. o—Old. p—Put.

هكذا من الأصل

Over-the-Counter

(AP)-Weekly Over the Counter the high, low, and last bid prices with the net change from the previous bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are interdealer prices at which these could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]					

College Football Scores

EAST

Albany 41, Cortland St 7
Albright 34, Susquehanna 21
Alfred 28, Hobart 14
Allegheny 35, Wash. & Jeff. 7
Bluefield St. 21, West Liberty 8
Boston U 24, Rhode Island 13
Bowdoin 35, Coast Guard 13
Brown 32, Cornell 25
Bucknell 31, W. Chester St. 21
Canisius 17, Buffalo 14
Carnegie-Mellon 28, Case Western 7
Catholic U. 14, St. Francis, Pa. 0
Clarion St. 30, California, Pa. 0
Concord 39, W. Virginia Tech 0
Connecticut 18, Holy Cross 17
C.W. Post 17, Indiana, Pa. 7
Dartmouth 30, Harvard 12
Dayton 35, Kings Point 7
Delaware Val. 38, Upsala 0
Duquesne 26, Oberlin 0
E. Stroudsburg 28, Mansfield St. 17
Fairmont St. 18, W. Virginia St. 6
Franklin & Marshall 35, Dickinson 8
Geneva 27, Grove City 13
Gettysburg 17, Moravian 7
Iona 12, St. John's, NY 11
Ithaca 63, Brockport St. 14
Johns Hopkins 35, Georgetown, D.C. 3
Kutztown St. 7, Cheyney St. 6
Lafayette 3, Penn 0
Lycoming 28, Juniata 7
Maine Maritime 27, Curry 7
Massachusetts 21, Maine 14
Mass. Maritime 20, W. Connecticut 13
Middlebury 35, Colby 7
Millersville St. 42, Bloomsburg St. 15
Muhlenberg 9, Ursinus 3
Navy 24, Villanova 15
New Hampshire 18, Towson St. 6
N. Michigan 22, Delaware 7
Pace 21, Seton Hall 6
Penn St. 24, Syracuse 7
Pittsburgh 42, W. Virginia 14
Princeton 14, Colgate 10
RPI 40, Brooklyn Col. 6
St. Peter's 13, Marist 7
Salem, W.Va. 49, Glenville St. 21
Shepherd 17, W. Va. Weslyn 7
Shippensburg St. 20, Lock Haven St. 16
Slippery Rock 15, Edinboro St. 0
S. Carolina St. 49, Morgan St. 13
S. Connecticut 21, Fordham 0
Stony Brook 30, Siena 7
Swarthmore 17, Lebanon Val. 0
Temple 16, Akron 7
Tufts 14, Williams 8
Waynesburg 38, Frostburg St. 12
Wesleyan 14, Amherst 10
Widener 49, W. Maryland 7
William & Mary 21, Rutgers 18
Yale 30, Columbia 10

SOUTH

Alabama 27, Tennessee 0
Alcorn St. 38, Albany, Ga. 17
Auburn 17, Georgia Tech 14
Austin Peay 25, Nicholls St. 16
Duke 34, Clemson 17
E. Carolina 24, W. Carolina 14
E. Kentucky 25, E. Tennessee St. 6
Elon 28, Presbyterian 16
Emory & Henry 18, Randolph-Macon 15
Florida 15, Mississippi 3
Florida St. 41, Boston College 7
Georgia 41, Vanderbilt 0
Grambling St. 34, Mississippi Val. 24
Howard U. 38, Virginia St. 14
Lehigh 49, Davidson 14
Liberty Baptist 15, Gardner-Webb 14
Louisiana St. 17, Kentucky 10
Louisiana Tech 27, NW Louisiana 23
Louisville 27, Indiana St. 17
Maryland 11, Wake Forest 10
Mississippi Col. 35, Ouachita 10
Mississippi St. 34, Miami, Fla. 31
N. Carolina 28, N. Carolina St. 8
N. Texas St. 29, Memphis St. 10
Salisbury St. 13, Trenton St. 10
S. Carolina 49, Cincinnati 7
SE Louisiana 47, Texas Southern 6
S. Mississippi 35, Arkansas St. 0
Tulane 28, Air Force 7
VMI 22, Richmond 17
Virginia Tech 30, Virginia 0
Virginia Union 61, Bowie St. 0
Wash. & Lee 17, Hampden-Sydney 13
W. Kentucky 28, Tennessee Tech 17
Winston-Salem 21, Fayetteville St. 0

MIDWEST

Adrian 17, Albion 12
Ball St. 24, E. Michigan 0
Beloit 7, Monmouth, Ill. 0
Black Hills St. 18, Huron 17
Bowling Green 24, Kent St. 3
Buena Vista 22, Upper Iowa 14
Butler 10, Ashland 0
Capital 17, Ohio Weslyn 7
Cent. Iowa 27, William Penn 21
Cent. Missouri 28, NE Missouri 7
Coe 69, Grinnell 7
Cornell, Iowa 27, Chicago 7
Defiance 27, Bluffton 15
DePauw 42, Olivet Nazarene 20
Drake 27, W. Texas St. 21
Dubuque 30, Simpson 3
E. Illinois 37, W. Illinois 7
Franklin 49, Evansville 16
Friends 16, McPherson 0
Grand Valley St. 34, NW Iowa 26
Gustav Adolphus 27, St. Olaf 3
Hamline 14, St. Thomas 10
Hastings 50, Dana 7
Hillsdale 7, Michigan Tech 6
Hope 23, Alma 6
Illinois Weslyn 23, Carroll, Wis. 0
Indiana Central 39, Georgetown, Ky. 20
Iowa 25, Northwestern 3
Iowa Weslyn 15, Concordia, St.P. 0
Jamestown 21, Dickinson St. 7
Kansas 28, Iowa St. 17
Kansas Weslyn 20, Bethany, Kan. 12
Kearney St. 12, Emporia St. 0
Lawrence 28, Knox 0
Luther 17, Wartburg 7
Mankato St. 29, SW Minnesota 23
Michigan 37, Minnesota 14
Mid-Am Nazarene 23, Bethel, Kan. 17
Midland 35, Nebraska Weslyn 22
Minn.-Duluth 55, Bemidji St. 7
Minot St. 24, Montana Tech 13
Missouri 45, Colorado 7
Mo. Southern 21, Mo. Western 20
Missouri Val. 23, Cent. Methodist 8
Mount Union 22, Marietta 7
Nebraska 48, Oklahoma St. 7
Nebraska-Omaha 18, S. Dakota 7
North Central 24, Augustana, Ill. 16
N. Dakota St. 23, S. Dakota St. 16
North Park 14, Carthage 7
NE Oklahoma 27, Evangel 14
N. Illinois 21, Cent. Michigan 0
NW Missouri St. 42, Lincoln 17
Notre Dame 30, Army 3
Ohio U. 17, Miami, Ohio 7
Ohio Northern 20, Muskingum 6
Ohio St. 27, Indiana 17
Olivet 30, Kalamazoo 7
Otterbein 24, Kenyon 20
Panhandle St. 35, Benedictine, Kan. 7
Pittsburg St. 37, Wayne, Neb. 7
Purdue 45, Illinois 20
St. Cloud St. 34, Dakota St. 16
Sewanee 17, Principia 0
Sioux Falls 21, S. Dakota-Sprgfld 7
S. Dakota Tech 24, Dakota Weslyn 0
S. Illinois 42, Illinois St. 0
Tabor 34, SW Kansas 28
Taylor 21, Manchester 12
Thiel 21, John Carroll 6
Wabash 35, Heidelberg 0
W. Michigan 17, Toledo 7
Westmar 30, Yankton 7
Wheaton 7, Washington, Mo. 0
Wisconsin 17, Michigan St. 7
Wittenberg 9, Wooster 7

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas Tech 14, Henderson St. 11
Baylor 46, Texas A&M 7
Cent. Arkansas 17, S. Arkansas 0
E. Texas St. 28, Howard Payne 14
Houston 13, Southern Meth. 11
New Mexico St. 30, Texas-Arlington 10
NE Louisiana 28, Lamar 6
Oklahoma 35, Kansas St. 21
SW Texas St. 55, Sam Houston St. 7
Stephen F. Austin 14, Texas A&I 0
Sul Ross St. 40, Austin Col. 34
Texas Tech 10, Rice 3
Tulsa 23, Texas Christian 17

FAR WEST

Adams St. 38, Mesa, Colo. 10
Augsburg 34, Colorado Col. 10
Boise St. 24, Fullerton St. 11
Brigham Young 70, Utah St. 46
California 27, Oregon St. 6
Claremont-Mudd 37, Occidental 20
Colorado Mines 28, Western St., Colo. 27
Colorado St. 24, San Diego St. 7
E. Oregon 32, Oregon Col. 22
Fresno St. 27, Pacific U. 3
Hawaii 31, New Mexico 14
Idaho 14, Montana St. 6
Idaho St. 17, Montana 0
Lewis & Clark 42, Pacific, Ore. 22
Linfield 45, Willamette 0
Long Beach St. 23, San Jose St. 21
Nevada-Reno 31, Northridge St. 3
Nev.-Las Vegas 52, Texas-El Paso 14
N. Arizona 32, Weber St. 7
N. Colorado 38, Augustana, S.D. 23
Oregon 7, Southern Cal 7, tie
Oregon Tech 21, Cent. Washington 0
Pac. Lutheran 39, Whitworth 38
Portland St. 54, E. Washington 21
Washington 27, Stanford 24
Washington St. 38, Arizona 14
W. Montana 16, Rocky Mountain 7
W. New Mexico 35, E. New Mexico 28
Whittier 27, Pomona 0
Wyoming 24, Utah 21

More Sports On Page 13

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
10-23	10.01	9.55	9.49
10-30	10.20	9.94	10.10
11-6	10.82	10.46	10.66
11-13	10.84	10.42	10.64
11-20	10.76	10.26	10.49
11-28	10.79	10.33	10.59
12-4	10.75	10.47	10.75
12-11	10.71	10.41	10.71
12-18	10.71	10.41	10.73
12-26	10.74	10.46	10.81
1-2-1981	11.10	10.92	11.32
1-8	11.20	10.92	11.34
1-15	11.20	11.14	11.60
1-22	11.25	11.05	11.53
1-29	11.26	11.06	11.57
2-5	11.29	11.09	11.43
2-12	11.29	11.09	11.45
2-19	11.29	11.09	11.68
2-26	11.29	11.09	11.71
3-5	11.29	11.09	11.73
3-12	11.38	11.11	11.78
3-19	11.31	11.07	11.79
3-26	11.31	11.11	11.83
4-2	11.34	11.14	11.90
4-9	11.34	11.28	11.99
4-16	11.32	11.28	12.11
4-23	11.37	11.21	12.05
5-21	11.34	11.16	12.01
6-18	11.26	11.10	11.98
7-16	11.21	10.97	11.89
8-13	11.15	10.97	11.95
9-10	11.09	10.91	11.95
10-8	11.03	10.95	12.08

Subject to Federal taxes but not to State income taxes.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
[illegible]		

NL—No load (sales charge)
†—Previous day's quote.

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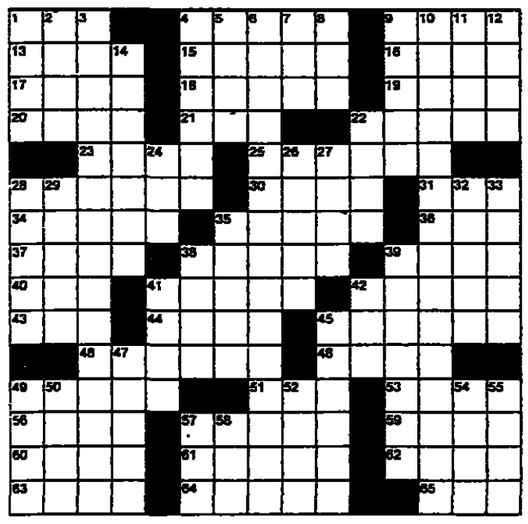
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Queen in a Shelley poem
4 "Good-bye" composer
9 Handles awkwardly
13 O. T. book
15 Of the bone below the humerus
16 Assembly section
17 Like —— out of hell
18 English novelist: 1814-84
19 Tabula —— (blank slate)
20 Costa ——
21 Seoul soldier
22 Kitchen utensil
23 Formerly
25 Traveler in a umiak
28 Surgical knife
30 Have —— for (hold a grudge)
31 Cotton knot
34 "Hedda Gabler" playwright
35 Idaho boundary river
36 Year in the reign of Justinian I
37 Catches cod
38 Tony winner LuPone
39 Troglodyte's place
40 Patriotic org.
41 Woodworking tool
42 Sky sight
43 "—— Blue?": 1929 song
44 Century plant
45 City in California
46 Zookeeper's activity
48 American colonizer
49 Peteman's purchase
51 Down Under animal
53 Of hearing
56 Reputation
57 Modify to suit
59 Starchy plant
60 Immunizing agents
61 Adjust anew
62 Arthurian lady
63 Amenable
64 In disorder
65 Happy —— lark

DOWN

1 Picasso's "Dora —— Seated"
2 Prefix with dextrous
3 Pythons
4 Castle feature
5 Grocery item
6 Treacherous person
7 Young boy
8 Fighting temper
9 This occurs in Adar
10 Western city, famed for mining
11 Sapient
12 Excel
14 Postures
22 Wine's partner
24 One hundred yrs.
26 Kind of craft
27 Cuyler of baseball's Hall of Fame
28 Actress Christian
29 Opposite the middle of a ship's side
32 Young eel
33 Michelangelo work
35 Squelched
38 Nuuanu ——, scenic spot on Oahu
39 Imply
41 Como, to Carlo or Carlos
42 Sebastian ——, record-breaking miler
45 Irregular
47 Order
49 —— around (pry)
50 Concept
52 Uncloses, to Shakespeare
54 Garden bloom
55 Musical finale
57 Weapon
58 English river

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

D	I	O	V	E		A	S	T	O	R		C	L	U	E
A	I	A	I	S		T	H	A	N	E		L	I	S	A
M	I	S	T		H	I	R	E	S		I	V	E	S	
N	O	T	I	M	E	F	O	R	C	O	M	E	D	Y	
			V	E	N	T		I	R	A					
S	P	E	A	R	S		A	N	N	O	T	A	T	E	
T	R	I	L	L		C	L	A	D		E	Y	E	R	
A	I	D		E	C	L	I	P	S	E		A	R	G	
I	D	E	A		L	I	E	S		L	A	S	S	O	
D	E	R	I	S	I	O	N		S	E	P	T	E	T	
		R	O	N			A	T	H	O					
A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	T	R	A	G	E	D	Y	
J	A	Y	A		H	E	A	R	A		E	L	I	A	
A	L	A	I		E	R	R	E	D		E	L	O	N	
R	I	N	D		R	I	D	E	S		S	A	R	K	

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	21	70	10	50	Fair	LOS ANGELES	30	86	14	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	11	52	3	37	Showers	MADRID	15	59	4	39	Fair
ANKARA	25	77	7	45	Fair	MANILA	34	93	24	75	Fair
ATHENS	29	84	21	70	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	20	68	12	54	Foggy
AUCKLAND	17	63	10	50	Rain	MIAMI	30	86	21	70	Cloudy
BANGKOK	34	79	22	72	Overcast	MILAN	12	54	9	48	Overcast
BEIRUT	27	81	16	61	Fair	MONTREAL	21	70	7	45	Fair
BELGRADE	27	81	11	52	Stormy	MOSCOW	11	52	2	36	Foggy
BERLIN	13	55	6	43	Fair	MUNICH	8	46	6	43	Rain
BRUSSELS	9	48	2	36	Fair	NASSAU	30	86	24	75	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	21	70	8	46	Overcast	NEW DELHI	31	88	20	68	Foggy
BUDAPEST	20	68	10	50	Stormy	NEW YORK	19	66	7	45	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	23	73	10	50	Overcast	NICE	18	64	10	50	Stormy
CAIRO	30	86	17	63	Fair	OSLO	6	43	5	41	Rain
CASABLANCA	23	70	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	8	34	Fair
COPENHAGEN	12	54	7	45	Fair	PEKING	19	66	9	48	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	7	45	Cloudy	PRAGUE	15	59	4	39	Fair
DUBLIN	10	50	6	43	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	30	86	22	72	Fair
EDINBURGH	8	46	0	32	Overcast	ROME	20	68	14	57	Stormy
FLORENCE	17	63	8	46	Overcast	SAN PAULO	27	81	18	64	Fair
FRANKFURT	12	54	7	45	Overcast	SEOUL	21	70	8	46	Fair
GENEVA	10	50	6	43	Rain	SINGAPORE	28	82	20	68	Stormy
HELSINKI	13	55	10	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	13	55	9	48	Rain
H.C. MINH CITY	29	84	22	72	Cloudy	SYDNEY	21	70	15	59	Cloudy
HONG KONG	30	86	24	75	Cloudy	TAIPEI	34	93	24	75	Rain
HOUSTON	24	75	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	—	—	N.A.
ISTANBUL	25	77	17	63	Fair	TEL AVIV	28	82	17	63	Foggy
JAKARTA	33	91	21	70	Fair	TOKYO	29	84	17	63	Foggy
JERUSALEM	26	79	14	57	Foggy	TUNIS	23	73	10	50	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	22	90	18	64	Overcast	VIENNA	18	64	10	50	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	24	75	20	68	Overcast	WARSAW	19	66	10	50	Foggy
LIMA	22	72	13	55	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	7	45	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	8	46	Fair	ZURICH	7	45	6	43	Rain
LONDON	10	50	1	34	Fair						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5.975, 6.050, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.095 and 15.070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.095, 11.820, 9.580, 7.120 and 6.050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.650, 21.470, 15.070, 11.750, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.660, 17.880, 15.400, 11.820, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11.750, 9.600, 7.180 and 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.790, 15.310, 11.865, 9.570, 6.195 and 3.915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 75 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.325, 6.060, 5.955, 3.980, 1.197, 792, 11.760, 9.760, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 222 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.200, 6.040, 1.260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.770, 26.000, 6.110 and 1.575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26.040, 21.460, 17.870, 15.330, 11.915, 9.740 7.280, 6.725, 5.995, 3.970 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

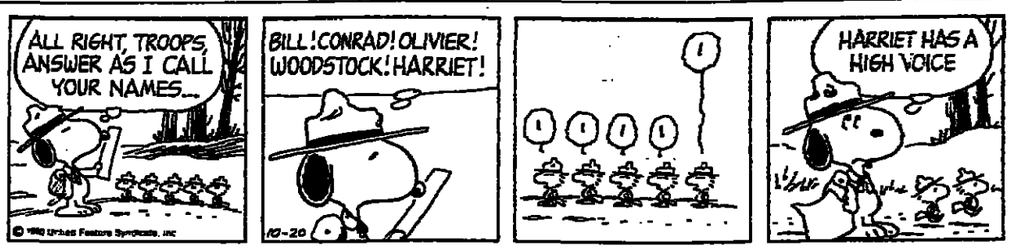
Indiana Doctor's Surefire Remedy For Snoring Is a Pain in the Neck

The Associated Press

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — A doctor in East Chicago, Ind., believes he may have found a cure for snoring, even if some may find it a pain in the neck.

Wearing a cervical collar to bed — the same kind used for treating a sprained neck — can be a cure for snoring problems, says Dr. E.L.C. Broomes. In a letter published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Broomes said that the discordant notes of snoring usually are loudest when the sleeper is on his back with his head sagging on his chest.

PEANUTS

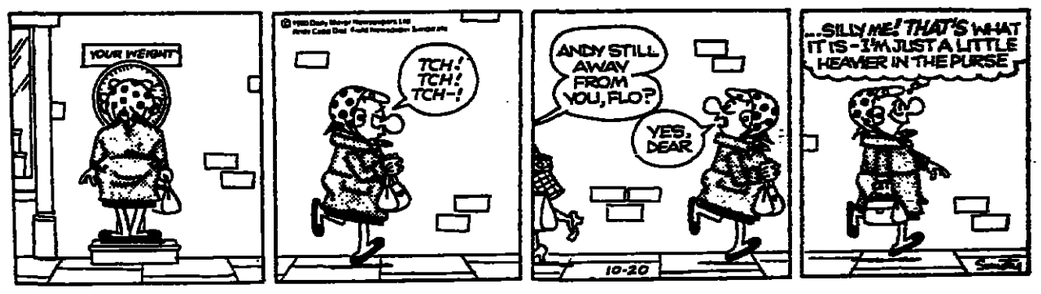


B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



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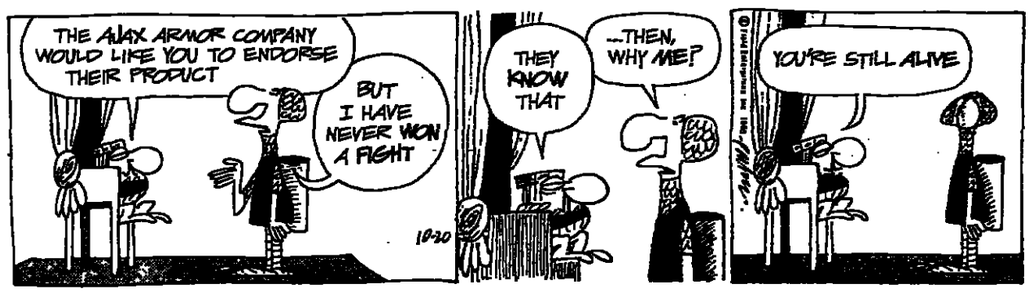
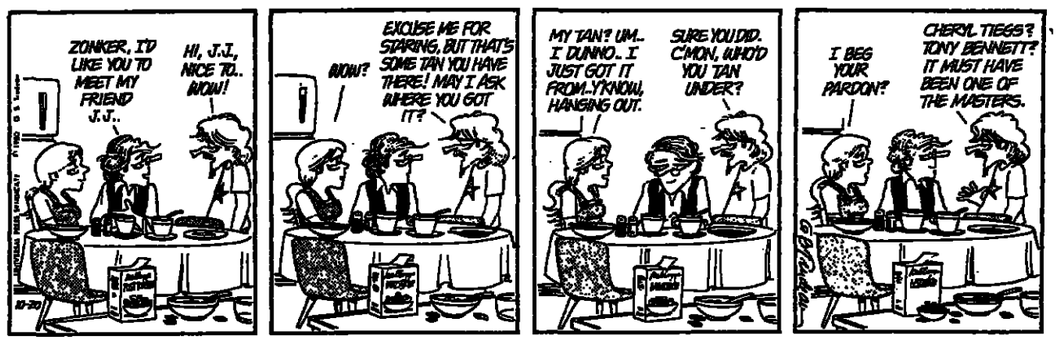


REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOWDD

THAPC

MAGITS

HAVEEB

WHAT THE FARMER SAID WHEN HE WAS TOLD THAT HIS PIG WAS TAKING A BATH.

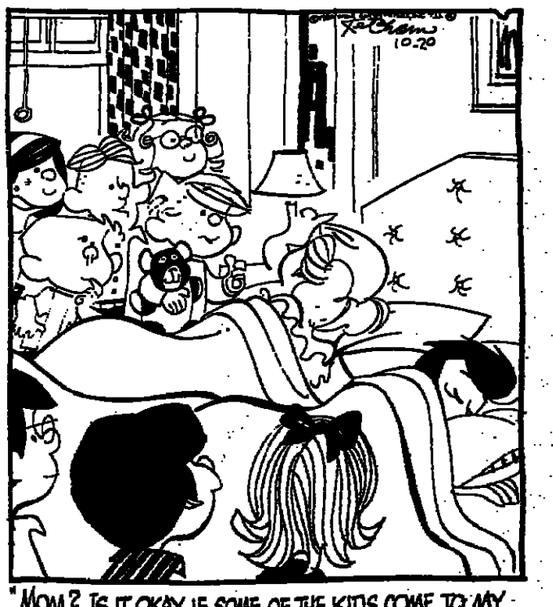
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) !

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: POWER GRAIN HANDLE AGENCY
Answer: What the "artistic" horse might have drawn better—A WAGON

DENNIS THE MENACE



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BOOKS

UNDER THE SIGN OF SATURN

By Susan Sontag. Farrar Straus Giroux. 204 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN her affectionate memoir of the late Roland Barthes, Susan Sontag observes that the French critic's "interest in you tended to be your interest in him." He became, she says, "the shepherd of the flock of himself." The last time she saw him alive, he greeted her with these words: "Ah, Susan. *Toujours Fidele.*" She tells us: "I was, I am."

This is not the tone of voice we heard in Sontag's first two volumes of essays, "Against Interpretation" and "Styles of Radical Will." Her third time around, she seems better acquainted with love and irony, not as categories but as personal emotions. Her appreciations in "Under the Sign of Saturn" — Saturn is meant to represent the slow and wayward orbit of the intellectual around his or her experience of history and art — are allowed to breathe. As Elias Canetti suggested in his tribute to Hermann Broch, great writers are supposed to allow their readers to breathe.

On Canetti, on Barthes, on Walter Benjamin and on a Paul Goodman who seemed not to have liked Sontag as much as she admired Goodman, she allows us to breathe, even when the atmosphere is of a rarefied seriousness. She doubts and occasionally smiles. Of Antonin Artaud, for example, she explains that what he proposed "was a theater that Savonarola and Cromwell might well have approved of," a theater he wanted people to attend "as they visit the surgeon or the dentist."

Not that Sontag, who is a novelist and filmmaker when she isn't writing essays for The New York Review of Books, has gone soft. Her preoccupation with the extremes of modern culture — silence, failure, discontinuity, suffering, alienation, prophecy, despair, madness, the inadequacy of language, suicide, martyrdom and all that is vertiginous and terminal — persists. Hoelderlin, Nerval, Nietzsche and Van Gogh are invoked. Art is hard, especially if it is to dispense with "bourgeois banalities." A "master art," such as Wagner dreamed of and Hans-Juergen Syberberg, perhaps, achieved in his recent film about Hitler, is even harder, guilty of association with "excruciating fluency" and "voluptuous anguish."

Nevertheless, "Under the Sign of Saturn" Sontag plays more than she did in "Against Interpretation," which was poker-faced about "Camp Taste" and "The Artist as Exemplary Sufferer," and she is more qualm-ridden about the current confusion of aesthetics and politics than she was in "Styles of Radical Will," which reviewed the war in Vietnam as though it were a Godard film. The "Annihilation of Consciousness" may be a bad idea; "Historical Perspective" may be a good idea.

If "the self is a text — it has to be deciphered," the self is also a project, something to be built." To be sure, "whenever behavior becomes sufficiently individual, it will become objectively antisocial and will seem, to other people, mad," but there is such a thing as real madness, a "sensory violence" that isn't "a form of embodied intelligence"; it is, instead, fascism. Maybe all of us, like Canetti, should try to be someone we can admire.

Sontag on occasion is too admiring or extravagant. Was Goodman really "our Sartre, our Cocteau" and "the most important American writer" in the last 20 years? Was Artaud, after the migraine after nine years in the madhouse after electric shock, in fact "the greatest prose poet in the French language" since Rimbaud? Are we actually fascinated by Nazism "in a way other iconography stakes out by the pop sensibility (from Mao Tse-tung to Marilyn Monroe)" fails to fascinate? My own feeling is that Sontag is more interesting on Syberberg than Syberberg was on Hitler.

But, like Goodman and Artaud and Canetti, Sontag disdains limits and categories. She will do what she wants to in whatever medium she chooses, "a hero of the will." She is impatient with a modernism that is "compatible with the ethos of an advanced consumer society" and she is tired of the occult, of the latest countercultural fashions. She goes so far as to question "left-wing pieties," although "Styles of Radical Will" was full of them. She seeks texture, and if she is obliged to despair it will be on Canetti's terms: She will set "the largest, most edifying standards of despair."

Such irony, humor, breathing impatience, weariness and eclecticism add up to a first-rate critic, someone who hasn't gone "volunteering for madness" rather than "forfeit a certain lucidity." Modernist art complains about history, and certainly the history of the 20th century is evil art; it is about time, though, for 20th-century history to ask modernist art whether we shouldn't spread around the guilt.

"The color is black," says Sontag, "the material is leather, the seduction is beauty, the aim is ecstasy, the fantasy is death." She is talking about sadomasochism and a "fascist aesthetics." She is also, suddenly, a moralist. And a fine one, and she is much more fun than the surgeon or the dentist. Saturn, after all, was the ancient Roman god of agriculture; Sontag makes thought grow.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

THERE are those who find it strange that the same player will produce a marvelous combination to win gloriously one day and then exhibit all the earmarks of a turkey in losing the very next day. Yet this is normal, as tournament after tournament makes evident.

The performance of any player is an average of individual results that fluctuate wildly. In one game, the international master will look as though he were a grandmaster, the grandmaster as though he were world champion, and the world champion as though he were Superman. In the next game, they all may look as though they need lessons.

Moreover, a player's output varies not only from game to game, but even from move to move in the same game. Take, for example, the encounter between International Master Arnold Denker and C. Bouzoukis in the 10th round of the United States Open championship in Atlanta.

After getting off to a feeble start by missing an obvious way to win a piece, Denker rescued the game from oblivion by creating a brilliant concluding combination.

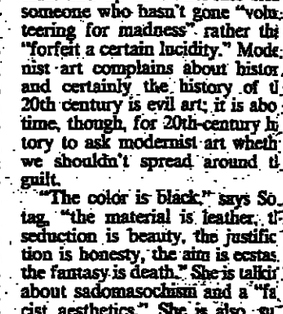
The aggressive 5 Q-N4 against the Winawer variation of the French Defense is more bark than bite: Thus, after 5 . . . N-K2, the bluff is called, since 6 QxNP, R-N1; 7 Q-R6 (7 QxP?, PxP; 8 P-QR3, Q-R4; 9 R-N1, PxN; 10 PxB, Q-R7 costs White a rook), PxP; 8 P-QR3, B-R4; 9 P-QN4, B-B2; 10 N-N5, P-R3; 11 NxBcheck (11 NxQP, BxP; 12 KN-B3, N-B4 also gives Black a strong initiative), QxN is at least equal for Black.

On 7 B-Q2, Black's best line is probably 7 . . . 0-0; 8 B-Q3, P-B4; 9 PxPe.p., RxP; 10 Q-R5, P-KR3, as in the game between Gyula Sax and Edmar Mednis, Budapest, 1976. Denker's alternative with 7 . . . PxP; 8 KNxP, NxN; 9 QxN, N-B3 could have led to 10 Q-N4, Q-B2; 11 P-B4, 0-0; 12 B-Q3 with a slight advantage for White.

Bouzoukis' 11.0-0? was an awful blunder, but Denker blundered right back with 11 . . . BxN? when he could have won heavy material by 11 . . . QxB; 12 NxQ, NxQ; 13 N-B7ch, K-Q2; 14 NxR, BxB; 15 QR-Q1, N-K7ch; 16 K-R1, B-R3, with 17 . . . P-QN4 and 18 . . . B-N2 to follow.

There was no need for the pawn sacrifice with 16 R-K3, P-Q5; 17 R-N3, P-N3; 18 B-Q2, QxP because Bouzoukis would have gotten a strong attack anyway with the prudent 16 QR-Q1, P-QB4; 17 P-QN3 followed by 18 B-Q2 and 19 B-N5 or 19 B-R6.

After 19 . . . P-Q6! 20 Q-N5, B-R3; 21 P-QB3, Denker had a powerful passed pawn as a counterweight to Bouzoukis' threat to the king's wing.



Position after 29 B-B6

With 23 . . . Q-B1, Denker set the trap 24 B-R6, Q-Q1; 25 B-N5, P-Q7; 26 R-Q1, RxP!, winning quickly.

Denker set a new one with 27 . . . Q-R5; 28 R/3x1-QxRch, forcing mate, but once again, Bouzoukis saw through it.

Not to be outdone, Bouzoukis tried one of his own with 28 Q-B1, after which 28qn . . . Px would have permitted 29 B-K7ch, K-R1; 30 B-B6mate.

Bouzoukis could not capture with 29 RxP, RxR; 30 BxR because 30 . . . R-Q1; 31 B-K1, Q-Q8; 32 Q-K2, BxP; 33 Q-K4, Q-N4; 34 Q-K3, Q-QN5 would have won outright for Black. Instead his 29 B-B6 looked forward to 29 . . . BxP?; 30 QxRPch, K-B1; 31 R-R3ch, forcing mate.

But Denker got there first with 29 . . . QxRch!; 30 QxQ, BxQ threatening extermination. 31 . . . B-K7! Had Bouzoukis tried defending by 32 B-N5, B-B1; 33 QxP, RxQ; 34 BxR, he would have been caught in a losing rook-and-pawn ending after 34 . . . R-Q1; 35 B-K1, R-Q8; 36 P-KR4, RxBch; 37 K-B2, R-QR8; 38 K-K3, RxPch.

Bouzoukis' giving up his last rook with 32 R-K1, PxR/Qch; 33 QxQ did not help, for after 33 . . . BxP; 34 B-N5, R-N8; 35 K-B1, B-N6, he had no defense against 36 . . . R-Q8 and had to resign.

FRENCH DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	18 R-Q3!	P-Q5
2 N-QB3	P-Q4	19 Q-N5	B-B3
3 P-Q4	B-N5	20 Q-R6	Q-Q1
4 P-K5	P-QB4	21 R-R3	Q-N3
5 Q-N4	N-B3	22 Q-B4	Q-Q1
6 P-B3	QN-R4	23 P-QB4	P-K4
7 B-Q3	PxP	24 P-N5	Q-Q2
8 KNxP	NxN	25 P-N6	Q-Q1
9 QxN	N-B3	26 P-N7	Q-Q2
10 Q-N4	Q-B2	27 Q-R6	R-Q1
11 P-B4	B-N2	28 Q-N5	Q-Q1
12 B-Q3	P-KR3	29 Q-R6	R-Q2
13 B-K3	Q-N3	30 Q-N5	R-Q1
14 Q-KN4	P-K4	31 Q-R6	P-KR4
15 KR-K1	B-Q3	32 Q-Q3	R-K1
16 B-N5	P-Q6!	33 Q-K4	P-N4
17 N-R3	Q-N5	34 Q-K3	R-Q1
18 B-Q2	QxP	35 Resigns	

DENNIS THE MENACE

...oyals, at Home, Beat Phils Twice; World Series Tied at 2-All

...lthy Brett Hits Homer; ...nidt Leaves 9 Stranded

...Ross Newhan
...ngeles Times Service

... CITY, Mo. — It ... most elegant analogy. ...d to characterize Kan... ...erilous status entering ...he 1980 World Series. ...Brett, having checked ...spital about two hours ...red it as he prepared ... practice Friday night. ..." Brett said, "the whole ...ng to feel like it's got ...s."

...n 0-2 and faced with ...lity of a four-game ... Royals beat Philadel... 10 innings.

...es got 14 hits, but they ...World Series record by ...5 runners, nine by ma... ...ome run leader Mike

... a .191 hitter in his 16 ...ayoff games, hit his first ...n 19 post-season games ...nning. But he also:

...ut with the bases load... ...ond:

...ded into a fielder's ...two on the sixth;

...ut with two on in the ...

...nto a double play with ...e 10th.

...e, Renie Martin and ...enberry walked the ...gainst the Phils, who ...g nine innings from ...thven before Tug ...orking for the seventh ...ht post-season games, ...o negotiate the 10th.

...ostly Bobble

...ys Aikens, batting .391 ...RBIs in the six games ...off and Series, won it ... after Brett, getting ...led instant relief from ... surgery Thursday, ...an instant lift by ... a first-inning home ...also popped up, flied ...l and, in the 10th, drew ...al walk. He now has ...20 lifetime post-season ...ich he has hit safely in

...mer was neutralized in ... The Phils loaded the ...o singles and a walk. ...h hit a grounder back ...e pitcher momentarily ...picked it up and went ...assing an easy out at ...r the possibility of a ...via a throw to second. ... case of a young guy ...tered," said Manager

...ls moved ahead again ...when Aikens got his ...eague triple, his first ...when he was with the ...Lake City farm team. ...r Smith attempted to ...ng catch of a slicing ...hould have been ap... ...th greater caution. The ...d past him and Aikens ...elly-flopped into third. ...cored on Hal McRae's

... homer got the Phillies ...n the fifth; Gale, a vic... ...1 hits, was replaced by

...tis Home Run

...als moved ahead again ...nth when Amos Otis, ...Series record for center ...handling nine putouts, ...right. Otis has hit in all ...post-season games. ... lead lasted just an in... ...Rose, 0-for-10, singled ...t in the eighth to score ..., who had singled and ...d

...erry came on with two ... out, facing Schmidt — ...uched him for the win... ...a Game 2. This time ...empted a squeeze bunt, ...d foul, before flying to

...ere two on again with ... the 10th when Quisen... ... encountered Schmidt, ...low liner on which sec... ...an Frank White made a ... doubling a runner off

...g Brett's Bat Away

...yals then took a lead ...not lose. U.L. Washing... ...l the home 10th with a ...gle to second. Willie ...1-for-13 with seven ...at that point in the Se... ... in a sacrifice attempt ... nursed a walk from

...-for-13, was next and ...n again called for a sac... ...ith the count 0-1, ...hrew a slow curve that ...ed. Washington, on the ...with his view partially blocked by McGraw, was nailed at third by catcher Bob Boone.

White then struck out, bringing on Brett. The count was 1-1 when the Phils called for a pitch-out. Wilson, who runs on his own, stole second anyway. But that took the bat away from Brett, who was intentionally walked.

Aikens took a curve for ball one, swung wildly at a fastball for a strike and then drilled another fastball into the gap in left-center, a slicing drive that carried away from center fielder Maddox and fell in for the hit that scored Wilson.

"I knew there was no way they would pitch to Brett in that situation," said Aikens. "It happened several times during the season, and I was able to produce on almost each occasion. I don't like to see the hitter ahead of me walked. It makes me that much more determined."

...Box Score

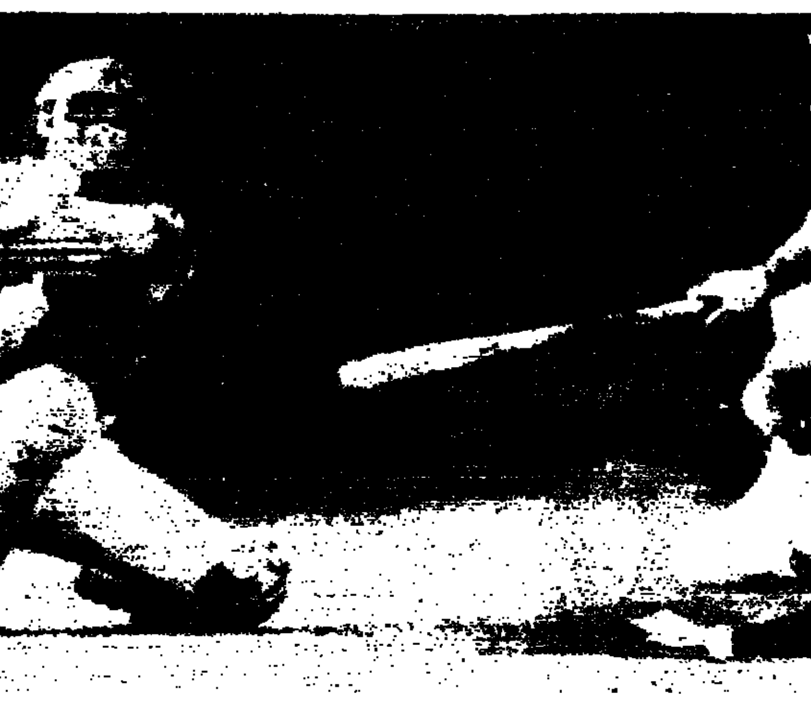
KANSAS CITY

...ab r h bi
...4 0 2 1 Wilson lf 4 1 0 0
...0 0 0 0 White 2b 5 0 0 0
...4 0 1 1 GBrett 3b 4 1 2 1
...5 1 1 1 Aikens 1b 5 1 2 1
...5 0 2 0 McRae dh 4 0 2 1
...5 0 1 0 Otis cf 4 1 2 1
...4 0 1 0 Hurdle rf 4 0 2 0
...5 1 2 0 Chalk pr 0 0 0 0
...5 1 3 0 Cardenl rf 0 0 0 0
...4 0 1 0 Porter c 4 0 0 0
... Washtn ss 4 0 1 0
...3 14 3 Total 38 4 11 4

...n winning run scored. DP—Philadelphia... ...as City 2. LOB—Philadelphia 15... ...2B—Trillo, GBrett. 3B—Aikens. ...), Schmidt (1), Otis (2). SB—Hurdle... ...SF—Gross.

... IP H R ER BB SO
... 9 9 3 3 0 7
... 2-3 2 1 1 2 1
... 4 1-3 7 2 2 3 3
... 3 1-3 5 1 1 1 1
... 2 1-3 2 0 0 2 0

...2:50.



Royals' George Brett flips away from a brushback pitch by Philadelphia's Dick Noles in Game 4.

Associated Press

Aikens Again Has 2-Homer Game

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The Kansas City Royals, feeding off the momentum of their first World Series victory 14 hours earlier, scored four runs in the first inning off Larry Christenson Saturday and then held on for a 5-3 win over the Philadelphia Phillies to even the Series at two games each.

The hero again was Willie Mays Aikens, who became the first man ever to hit a pair of home runs in two games of the same Series. Aikens, who hit two two-run homers in Game 1, crashed a 450-foot, two-run blast into the water fountains beyond the right-field wall in the first inning, then hit another monster into the Royal bull pen in the second — a bases-empty clout that ended the Royals' scoring.

Christenson's Downfall

The outburst was ignited by an RBI triple by George Brett, which began the downfall of Christenson. Royal starter Dennis Leonard lasted seven innings, allowing nine hits for his first Series victory. The Phils kayoed Leonard with a Pete Rose double in the eighth, but submariner Dan Quisenberry got the final six outs, allowing only a sacrifice fly by Mike Schmidt that scored Rose.

The Royals tagged the Phils for 22 total bases and took extra bases almost at will on outfielders Garry Maddox and Bake McBride. Only good long-relief work by Dick Noles and Warren Brusstar kept the Phils close.

Of the 30 teams in Series history that fell behind in games, 2-0, only seven have come back to win. The Royals are halfway to that goal.

They had waited impatiently for three games to show the Phils who they really are.

For Friday night's 4-3 win in 10 innings was not typical Royal baseball, since it was not based on base-running terrorism and fierce all-fields extra-base hitting. When the Royals lay a real beating on an opponent, one of those 25-total-base onslaughts they uncork a score of times a season, it's hard to forget.

With the first five hitters, Kansas City had batted for the cycle — single, double, triple, homer. Christenson faced only six hitters, got one out and allowed five hits and a dozen total bases. At that point, the Royals led, 4-0, and Christenson's ERA was 108.

The sequence was electrifying. Willie Wilson, 1-for-13 with seven strikeouts, sliced a lead-off single to left. Christenson then fired a wild pickoff throw past first base where Rose, in his customary deep squat, couldn't get untangled for a routine catch. Wilson sped to third. Frank White left Wilson there with a short fly out.

Sudden Thunder

But Brett opened the scoring, awakened the crowd and gave the Game 4 Royals a hell-for-leather character. He lashed a liner inside first base; when McBride played a three-cushion carom in the right-field corner — approaching the ball as if it were a grenade — Brett gave it all he had, barreling into third on the most publicized derriere in baseball.

Cleanup man Aikens then unleashed a bazooka drive far over the 385-foot sign in right that landed in the water fountain below for a two-run homer.

That established the Royals' power; next, Hal McRae established their hustle. On a routine single to center, he saw Maddox, known for his nonchalance, field lazily, then lob into second. McRae, by no means fast, slid into second with a double as the Phils blushed.

As the parting shot for Christenson, Amos Otis belted an opposite-field liner that a steady 15-mph breeze crashed against the 385-foot sign in right-center. Otis loped into second with an RBI double that should have been a triple, since Maddox kicked the rebound around for a while. That cost the Royals a run. Little did they know how hard runs would be to come now that reliever Noles entered the game.

The Royals loaded the bases on Noles as Clint Hurdle walked and U.L. Washington hustled out an infield hit. Had Otis been on third, he would have scored. Instead, he died at third when Wilson grounded out.

Suddenly, runs became scarce. Schmidt stranded Rose at second in the first — his 11th consecutive runner not brought home. In the second, Manny Trillo reached second when Washington skipped a double-play pivot throw into the Royals' dugout. Larry Bowa then drove home the unearned run with a soft single over short to cut the deficit to 4-1.

Aikens got that run back — and put himself into the record book. On a 2-1 Noles pitch in the second, Aikens mashed another 450-foot drive, this time over the automobile in the Royal bull pen and up against the back wall. That swing, giving the Royals a 5-1 lead, made Aikens the first man in the history of 77 Series to have a pair of two-homer games. He also became one of eight men to hit four or more homers in a Series; only Reggie Jackson has five.

Solid Core

The Royals' hard hitters — the No. 3-4-5-6 heart of the order — have eaten the Phils alive. Midway through Game 4, with 58 total Series at-bats between them, Brett, Aikens, McRae and Otis had 30 hits and 61 total bases, for a .517 batting average and a slugging mark of 1.051.

The only heat in Game 4 wasn't from the Royals' early-inning hits. The Phils, tiring of getting their ears pinned back, knocked Brett down with a perfect chin-music, low-bridge 0-2 pitch in the fourth.

Manager Jim Frey came out for a protracted screaming-and-finger-pointing tirade at Noles, and both benches were warned that the next brushback would result in the expulsion of both the manager and the pitcher.

The Phils got a run back in the seventh, cutting Kansas City lead to 5-2. Trillo doubled to right, took third on Bowa's slice single and scored on Bob Boone's long sacrifice fly, on which Wilson made a fine sprinting catch on the warning track.

The Box Score

PHILA	ab	r	h	bi	KANSAS CITY	ab	r	h	bi
LSmith dh	4	0	0	0	Wilson lf	4	1	1	0
Rose 1b	4	1	2	0	White 2b	5	0	0	0
McBride rf	3	0	1	0	GBrett 3b	5	1	1	1
Schmdt 3b	3	0	1	1	Aikens 1b	3	2	2	3
Unser lf	4	0	1	0	McRae dh	4	1	2	0
GMddx cf	4	0	1	0	Otis cf	4	0	2	1
Trillo 2b	4	2	1	0	Hurdle rf	2	0	1	0
Bowa ss	4	0	2	1	Porter c	3	0	0	0
Boone c	3	0	1	1	Wshgtn ss	4	0	1	0
Total	33	3	10	3	Total	34	5	10	5

Philadelphia	010	000	110 — 3
Kansas City	410	000	00x — 5

E—White, Christenson, Washington. DP—Kansas City 1. LOB—Philadelphia 6, Kansas City 10. 2B—McRae 2, Otis, Hurdle, McBride, Trillo, Rose. 3B—GBrett. HR—Aikens 2 (4). SB—Bowa. SF—Boone, Schmidt.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Philadelphia						
Christnsn L,0-1	1-3	5	4	4	0	0
Noles	4 2-3	5	1	1	2	4
Saucier	2-3	0	0	0	2	0
Brusstar	2 1-3	0	0	0	1	0
Kansas City						
Leonard W,1-1	7	9	3	2	1	2
Quisnbry S,1	2	1	0	0	0	0

Leonard pitched to one batter in the eighth. WP—Leonard, Saucier. T—2:37. A—42,363.

Series Schedule

Game 1
Philadelphia 7, Kansas City 6
Game 2
Philadelphia 6, Kansas City 4
Game 3
Kansas City 4, Philadelphia 3
Game 4
Kansas City 5, Philadelphia 3
Oct. 19
Philadelphia at Kansas City
Oct. 21
Kansas City at Philadelphia
Oct. 22
x-Kansas City at Philadelphia
(x-If necessary)

Eagles Down Cowboys, 17-10, to Take Division Lead

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — An interception by nose tackle Charlie Johnson set up a 15-yard touchdown pass from Ron Jaworski to Charlie Smith with 4:27 to play Sunday that gave the Philadelphia Eagles a 17-10 victory over the Dallas Cowboys and sole possession of first place in the NFC East.

The battle of the division giants was tied 10-10 at halftime and for most of the second half before Dallas quarterback Danny White saw a pass intended for rookie running back James Jones tipped by Eagles' linebacker John Bunting and picked off by Johnson just before it hit the ground at the Cowboys' 20.

Three plays later, Jaworski, who completed 13-of-25 passes for 214 yards, found Smith cutting across the middle of the end zone between two Dallas defenders for the winning touchdown as the Eagles moved ahead of Dallas in the division with a 6-1 record.

But the Cowboys were not through after the Philadelphia touchdown. After Jones returned the kickoff to his own 40, White, who hit on 19-of-36 for 220 yards, drove the Cowboys to the Eagles' 8-yard line. But on 4th-and-goal, White's pass to Tony Hill was batted away in the end zone with 40 seconds remaining by Philadelphia rookie cornerback Roynell Young.

In the first half, Dallas linebacker Mike Hegman pounced on a Jaworski fumble in the end zone and Rafael Septien kicked a 33-yard fieldgoal to give Dallas a 10-0 lead.

The Eagles — whose league-leading defense has yielded only 80 points all season — countered on a 5-yard scoring pass from Jaworski to Harold Carmichael and a 35-yard field goal by Tony Franklin.

Dolphins 17, Bills 14

In Miami, a stubborn Miami defense, led by safety Don Bessillieu, and a conservative attack directed by rookie quarterback David Woodley built a two-touchdown lead in the first half and the Dolphins held on for a 17-14 upset of the Buffalo Bills.

It was the second straight loss to an AFC East foe for the Bills as they dropped to 5-2. The Dolphins, who capitalized on three fumbles by Buffalo rookie Joe Cribbs, improved to 4-3 in extending their Orange Bowl jinx over the Bills — who haven't won in Miami since 1966.

The Dolphins scored touchdowns in each of the first two quarters on a 44-yard fumble recovery return by Bessillieu on Cribbs' first misplay, and a 3-yard TD pass from Woodley to Nat Moore.

Trailing 14-0 at intermission, the Bills closed to 14-7 early in the third period when Cribbs took it over from 3 yards out. The score was set up when Shane Nelson fell on a Terry Robiskie fumble on the Dolphins' 26. It was Nelson's second recovery of the day.

The Dolphins boosted the margin to 17-7 after Glenn Blackwood grabbed Cribbs' third fumble on the Bills' 36. Miami drove to the Buffalo 5, where the Bills' defense forced a 23-yard field goal by Uwe von Schamann.

The Bills made it 17-14 with 1:16 to go by driving 66 yards and scoring on a 7-yard pass from Joe Ferguson to Jerry Butler, but the Dolphins' Jeff Allen, a rookie defensive back, fell on the ensuing onside kick to sew up the victory.

Bessillieu's fumble recovery and 44-yard TD run was the first score by the Dolphins' defense in 26 games and was the longest fumble return since 1972.

Bengals 14, Vikings 0

In Cincinnati, Ken Anderson fired a 55-yard touchdown pass to Don Bass and Pete Johnson ran two yards for another score to give the Cincinnati Bengals a 14-0 victory over Minnesota, handing the Vikings only their second shutout since Bud Grant began coaching the team in 1967.

Ironically, the only other shutout also was administered by the Bengals — a 27-0 triumph in Cincinnati in 1973.

Anderson, a 10-year veteran, enjoyed one of his finest passing days ever, completing 21-of-28 for 270 yards. Johnson, a 258-pound fullback, rushed for 115 yards in 26 carries.

The Cincinnati defense kept Minnesota out of scoring range most of the day and the Vikings, 3-4, managed to get past midfield only twice. Cincinnati took a 7-0 lead late in the first quarter by moving 50 yards in three plays. Anderson lofted a 40-yard pass to Isaac Curtis, then fired an eight-yarder to Charles Alexander and Johnson ran the final two yards for a TD with 1:21 left in the opening period.

Seahawks 27, Jets 17

In New York, Jeff Moore's two long runs set up Jim Jodat's 2-yard, go-ahead touchdown burst with 3:13 to play as the Seattle Seahawks defeated the New York Jets, 27-17.

Moore turned a short pass from Jim Zorn into a 32-yard gain and then bolted 18 yards to the New York 2-yard line to set up the winning TD. The victory was Seattle's fourth in the last four years over the Jets, who have never beaten Seattle since the Seahawks were formed five years ago.

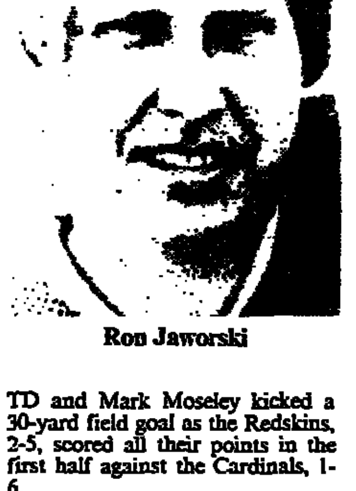
Jodat's touchdown burst capped an 88-yard, seven-play drive that began with 6:03 remaining. Richard Todd threw two touchdown passes and set up Pat Leahy's 22-yard field goal with a 22-yard run for the Jets' scoring.

Redskins 23, Cardinals 0

In Washington, Joe Theismann passed for a career-high 307 yards and two touchdowns and Clarence Harmon scored twice to lead the Washington Redskins to a 23-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Theismann's touchdown passes went 4 yards to Clarence Harmon and 36 yards to Ricky Thompson. Harmon ran 20 yards for another TD and Mark Moseley kicked a 30-yard field goal as the Redskins, 2-5, scored all their points in the first half against the Cardinals, 1-6.

Jim Hart completed 13-of-32 passes for 200 yards, but the Redskins' defense kept pressure on Hart and stifled the Cardinals' running game in beating St. Louis for the eighth time in the last nine meetings. Washington sacked Hart six times for 53 yards in losses and held Ottis Anderson, the NFL's third-leading rusher, to 43 yards on 17 carries.



Ron Jaworski

Browns 26, Packers 21

In Cleveland, Brian Sipe completed a 47-yard desperation touchdown pass to Dave Logan with just 16 seconds left to avert a major upset and give the Cleveland Browns a 26-21 triumph over the resurgent Green Bay Packers.

Sipe, who was a doubtful starter because of a knee injury suffered last week, completed 24-of-37 passes for 392 yards and two touchdowns.

The Browns appeared to have lost the game when Green Bay, after a scoreless first half, struck for two TDs in the third quarter and another early in the fourth to take a 21-13 lead.

A 42-yard field goal by Don Cockroft midway through the third quarter gave the Browns a 13-0 lead. The Packers — who tied Tampa Bay last week and gained 569 yards on the Buccaneer defense — took the ensuing kickoff 76 yards in seven plays, with quarterback Lynn Dickey scrambling the last 7 yards for a touchdown.

Cleveland's Mike Pruitt fumbled on the first play after the kickoff and John Anderson recovered for Green Bay on the Cleveland 29. Jerry Ellis dove in from the 1-yard line six plays later for a 14-13 Green Bay lead.

The Packers increased the lead to 21-13 midway through the fourth quarter when Dickey fired a 23-yard TD pass to James Lofton, who caught eight passes for 136 yards.

Trojans Benefit From 2 Disputed Scoring Calls

USC Escapes With 7-7 Tie Against Oregon

The Associated Press

EUGENE, Ore. — A surprisingly strong defense and a 3-yard third-period scoring run by fullback Terrance Jones gave Oregon a 7-7 tie with the University of Southern California Saturday in a Pacific 10 Conference college football game.

Oregon missed a scoring chance late in the first half when it lost a fumble on the USC 1-yard line, while USC's touchdown came on a controversial diving catch in the end zone by wide receiver Jeff Simmons. Most in the capacity crowd of 42,733 thought Simmons was out of the end zone as he caught a 38-yard pass from Gordon Adams.

After USC took an early lead, Oregon tailback Reggie Brown fumbled on the USC 1 with two minutes left before halftime and the Trojans recovered. One official signaled Brown had scored before the fumble but he was overruled by another official. Southern Cal is now unbeaten in 26 games and has not lost to Oregon since 1971.

Alabama 27, Tennessee 0

In Knoxville, Tenn., Peter Kim kicked four field goals while Ken Coley and Major Ogilvie added touchdowns as Alabama crushed Tennessee, 27-0, in a Southeastern Conference game. The Crimson Tide defense held Tennessee to minus-2 yards total offense in the first half and turned aside three third-quarter scoring threats with two pass interceptions and a blocked field goal.

It was the Tide's 27th consecutive victory, 25th straight SEC victory and the 10th in a row over rival Tennessee (3-3). It was Paul (Bear) Bryant's 302d career coaching win and 94th shutout.

Georgia 41, Vanderbilt 0

In Athens, Ga., freshman Herschel Walker shattered a 35-year-old Georgia record in rushing for 283 yards on 23 carries as he scored touchdowns on runs of 60, 48 and 53 yards to lead Georgia over Vanderbilt, 41-0. Walker's 60-yarder came on his first carry of the game. He broke the school single-game rushing record of Charlie Trippi early in the final period.

Notre Dame 30, Army 3

In South Bend, Ind., linebacker Mark Zavagnin fell on a blocked punt for one touchdown and set up another with a pass interception to lead undefeated Notre Dame over Army, 30-3. The Cadets' points came on Dave Aucoin's 41-yard field goal.

"I've been playing football since I was in the fifth grade and that's the first touchdown I ever scored in my life," Zavagnin said. "I wanted to keep the ball," he said, "but the referee had other ideas and took it away from me."

[The New York Times has quoted Notre Dame athletic department sources as saying that Gerry Faust, a high school coach from Cincinnati, will succeed Dan Devine as head coach. Devine has announced his retirement.]

Ohio State 27, Indiana 17

In Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State tailback Calvin Murray had his biggest rushing day as a collegian — carrying 35 times for 224 yards and scoring on runs of 3 and 37 yards — to lead the Buckeyes past Indiana, 27-17. Mike Harkrader, Indiana's all-time rushing leader, became the seventh player in Big Ten history to surpass 3,000 career yards when he ran 18 times for 117 yards.

Pitt 42, West Virginia 14

In Pittsburgh, safety Rick Trocano took over as quarterback when Dan Marino was hurt and led a 28-point scoring burst in five minutes of the second quarter as Pittsburgh defeated West Virginia, 42-14. Trocano threw touchdown passes of 25 and 53 yards.

Washington 27, Stanford 14

In Palo Alto, Calif., Washington's Chuck Nelson kicked a 25-yard field goal as time ran out to give Washington a 27-24 upset win over Stanford in the Pacific 10.

Nebraska 48, Oklahoma State 7

In Lincoln, Neb., Nebraska overcame seven fumbles as reserve running back Craig Johnson rushed for three touchdowns and quarterback Jeff Quinn passed for two in a 48-7 rout of Oklahoma State.

Brigham Young 70, Utah State 46

In Logan, Utah, Brigham Young quarterback Jim McMahon threw for 485 yards and six touchdowns as BYU crushed Utah State, 70-46, in a game that was marred by an attack on an official. BYU defensive tackle Pulusila Filiaga, a 249-pound junior who was ejected from the game after a flagrant foul, attacked umpire John Bileffi from behind and landed several blows before being pulled away.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
N.Y. Islanders	3	0	2	22	17	8
Calgary	3	1	2	22	19	8
Washington	2	1	1	16	8	5
Philadelphia	2	3	0	18	20	4
N.Y. Rangers	1	4	0	14	26	2
Smythe Division						
Colorado	3	1	1	21	14	7
St. Louis	3	1	1	19	19	7
Chicago	3	1	1	18	18	7
Vancouver	3	2	0	21	15	6
Winnipeg	1	2	0	11	11	2
Edmonton	0	3	1	11	17	1
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Los Angeles	3	1	0	20	12	6
Hartford	2	2	1	21	24	5
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	19	23	4
Montreal	1	2	1	12	12	3
Detroit	0	5	0	14	30	0
Adams Division						
Toronto	3	1	0	19	14	6
Minnesota	2	1	1	19	16	5
Buffalo	2	1	1	12	9	5
Boston	2	4	0	17	17	4
Quebec	1	3	1	19	27	3

Friday's Results

Minnesota 5, Colorado 5 (Sharpley 2 (3), MacAdam (2), Sargent (2), Payne (2); McKanchnie 2 (3), Malinowski 2 (2), McEwen (1)).

Winnipeg 6, Chicago 2 (Lukowich 3 (4), Mantery (1), Wilson (2), Babych (2); Ropidoux (1), Ruskowski (1)).

Saturday's Results

Washington 8, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Gartner 4 (4), Moruk 2 (5), Gustafsson (2), Charron (1); Duguay (1), Esposito (1)).

Montreal 4, Vancouver 1 (Tremblay 2 (4), Shutt (1), Lafleur (1); Butler (1))

Buffalo 4, Pittsburgh 2 (Perreault (2), Selling (1), Savard (4), McKegney (2); Hughes (1), Lonsberry (3)).

Calgary 6, Minnesota 2 (Nilsson (4), Plett (3), B. Smith (1), Russell (1), Pelinski (1), Vail (2); Young 2 (3)).

Hartford 4, Detroit 2 (Sims 2 (4), Debol (2), Rowe (1); Ogrodnick (3), Lyle (1)).

St. Louis 3, Boston 2 (Babych 2 (5), Patey (2); O'Reilly (1), Kasper (1)).

Toronto 6, Philadelphia 2 (Hickey 2 (2), Vaive (1), Anderson (2), Boschman (2), Salming (1); Barber (4), Clarke (1)).

Los Angeles 4, Colorado 3 (Unger 2 (2), Taylor (3), Simmer (5); McEwen 2 (3), Vatour (1)).

Edmonton 5, NY Islanders 5 (Gretzky 2 (4), Kurri (1), Semenko (1), Siltanen (1); Goring (3), Bossy (4), Nystrom (2), Bourne (2), Tambellini (3)).

Trevino Wins in France

United Press International

ST. NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France — Lee Trevino shot a 3-under-par 69 Sunday to win the Lancome golf tournament by four strokes over Gary Hallberg, who closed with a 71. Trevino's four-round total was an 8-under-par 280. Third was Bernhardt Langer of West Germany, whose 72 gave him a 285.

Japan's Oguma Keeps WBA Title

The Associated Press

SENDAI, Japan — Shoji Oguma of Japan got up from a first-round knockdown and won a split decision over South Korean Park Chan-Hee to retain his World Boxing Council flyweight championship here Saturday night.

The Japanese lefthander rallied in the late rounds of the 15-round bout with rights and lefts to the challenger's body. Referee Harry Gibbs of Britain scored the fight 144-143 and Japanese judge Ken Morita had it 146-145, Oguma; South Korean judge Kang Kyu-Soon scored it 148-144, Park.

Romania Ties Irish in Rugby

Reuters

DUBLIN — The Romanian national team, confirming its reputation of recent years as a member of rugby union's world elite, rallied in the last quarter Saturday to draw with Ireland, 13-13. In September, 1979, the Romanians had surprised the British rugby establishment by losing to Wales by only 13-12 in Cardiff.

Touring Ireland this month, Romania beat Munster, 32-9, Ulster, 15-13, and Connacht, 28-9, and lost to Leinster, 24-10, before Saturday's test. The Romanians will play France Nov. 23 in Bucharest.

French Win Twice

TOULOUSE, France (Reuters) — In France, two other second-echelon countries were less successful during the weekend. The Soviet Union lost a continental championship match to France, 23-10, after leading at halftime, 10-9, in Angouleme Saturday night. And Japan concluded a disappointing tour with a 23-3 loss to France here Sunday.

More Sports On Page 11

Lendl Defeats Borg in 5 Sets In Swiss Tennis

The Associated Press

BASEL, Switzerland — Ivan Lendl defeated Bjorn Borg, 6-3, 6-2, 5-7, 0-6, 6-4, to win the Swiss International Indoor Tennis Tournament here Sunday.

The 23-year-old Czech, who ranks number five in the ATP world tennis standings, edged his Swedish opponent on stamina in the final set of an exciting duel. Neither had dropped a set during the tournament's four preceding rounds.

Borg broke Lendl's serve in the opening game, but the Czech broke back immediately and again for 5-3 lead before winning the first set. He broke Borg in the fifth and seventh games of the second set, and took the eighth when Borg lost at 0-40 on an ace.

Lendl lost third set when, in the 12th game, his first serves were erratic, he double-faulted once and hit three balls wide. Lendl was shut out in the fourth set after after angrily disputing a line call in the second game. But, with games even at 4 in the final set, he broke Borg; in the 10th game, Borg hit four balls badly wide or long.

McEnroe Beats Gerulaitis

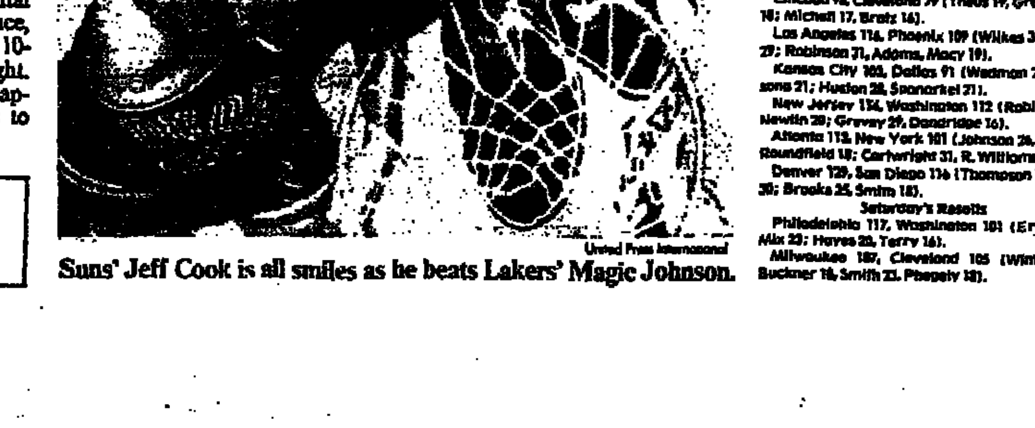
SYDNEY (AP) — Top-seeded John McEnroe outlasted defending champion Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5, Sunday to win the Custom Credit Australian Indoor Tennis Championships.

Connors Wins in China

CANTON, China — Jimmy Connors crushed fellow-American Eliot Teltscher, 6-2, 6-4, Sunday to win the Canton Tennis Classic, the first professional tennis tournament ever held in China.

Hansen Keeps Title

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Jurgen Hansen retained his European welterweight title against fellow-Dane Hans Henrik Palm when the referee stopped Friday's 12-round bout in the third minute of the ninth round. Hansen floored Palm in the sixth round and again in the ninth.



Suns' Jeff Cook is all smiles as he beats Lakers' Magic Johnson.

United Press International

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	4	2	.667	—
New York	2	1	.667	½
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	½
Boston	2	2	.500	1
Washington	1	4	.200	2½
Central Division				
Atlanta	4	0	1.000	—
Indiana	3	1	.750	1
Chicago	2	2	.500	2
Milwaukee	2	2	.500	2
Cleveland	2	4	.333	3
Detroit	0	6	.000	5
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	4	1	.800	—
Utah	3	2	.600	1
Denver	2	3	.400	2
Houston	2	3	.400	2
Kansas City	2	4	.333	2½
Dallas	1	4	.200	3
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	4	0	1.000	—
Golden State	3	1	.750	1
Phoenix	3	1	.750	1
Seattle	2	3	.400	2½
San Diego	1	2	.333	2½
Portland	1	3	.250	3

Friday's Results

Houston 102, Portland 99 (Malone 31, Tomjanovich 13; Washington 20, Thompson 19).

Chicago 98, Cleveland 79 (Theus 19, Greenwood 18; Mitchell 17, Bratz 16).

Los Angeles 116, Phoenix 109 (Wilkes 34, Nixon 29; Robinson 31, Adams, Macy 19).

Kansas City 103, Dallas 91 (Wedman 25, Birdsong 21; Huston 28, Spanarkel 21).

New Jersey 134, Washington 112 (Robinson 23, Newlin 20; Grevey 29, Dandridge 16).

Atlanta 113, New York 101 (Johnson 26, Collins, Roundfield 18; Cartwright 31, R. Williams 19).

Denver 129, San Diego 116 (Thompson 33, Issel 30; Brooks 25, Smith 18).

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia 117, Washington 101 (Erving 24, Mix 23; Hayes 20, Terry 16).

Milwaukee 107, Cleveland 105 (Winters 25, Buckner 18; Smith 23, Phegely 18).

Atlanta 125, Detroit 123 (Roundfield 28, Collins, Johnson 23; Kelser 33, Long 27).

Golden State 108, Houston 101 (Short 31, Free 19, King 19; Murphy 26, Reid 19).

Seattle 127, Kansas City 122 (Shelton 30, J. Johnson 26; Birdsong 29, Wedman 20).

New Jersey 107, Chicago 90 (Newlin 22, Gminski 19; Gilmore 18, Greenwood 14).

Utah 117, Denver 115 (Dantley 42, Griffith 22; English 26, Hodges 18).

San Antonio 110, Dallas 96 (Gervin 20, Corzine 16; LaGarde 16, Washington, Spanarkel, Boynes 12).

Indiana 103, Boston 99 (Edwards 18, Bantom, G. Johnson 14; Maxwell 23, Bird 19).

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

CHICAGO—Traded catcher Mike O'Berry to Cincinnati for pitcher Jay Howell.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DENVER—Activated Jon Keyworth, running back. Waived Bill Larson, tight end.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Signed John Sinott, tackle. Activated Myron Lapka, defensive tackle. Added Leon Perry, running back. Waived George Small, defensive tackle.

SAN DIEGO—Activated Mike Thomas, running back. Placed Russ Washington, tackle, on the injured reserve list.

SAN FRANCISCO—Waived Thomas Seabron, linebacker. Signed Ernie Hughes, offensive guard.

WASHINGTON—Named Ted Fritsch special teams coach.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Signed defenseman Jean Potvin to a one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Terry Murray, Defenseman, from Maine of the American Hockey League. Reassigned Paul Evans, center, to Maine.

COLLEGE

CALIFORNIA-SAN DIEGO—Named John Block head basketball coach.

Language

Stretch the DC-9, 86 on the BLT!

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The mechanization of food service in the United States — the speedup at the fast-food counter — has led to greater efficiency and more uniform portions, but has cost us a lingo that was evocative of hometowns, youth, night and the moon.

"Poached eggs on toast," you would say to the counterman, or soda jerk.

Safire

"Adam and Eve on a raft!" he would holler to the hashslinger.

"Better scramble the eggs," you would say, on second thought.

"Wreck 'em!"

"I'll have a cuppa cawfee."

"Draw one!"

"And my friends here will have a malted, a large Coke and a chocolate Coke."

"Burn one! Stretch one! Drag one through Georgia!"

"And a bacon-lettuce-and-tomato sandwich on toast, to take out."

"BLT down on wheels, hold the mayo!"

The hashslinger in the kitchen would yell back, "Eighty-six on the BLT!" That meant, we knew, he was out of bacon — an "86," for "out of it," was as famous as "87½," for "There's a good-looking girl out front," and the real insiders knew that a false order, barked, "Fix the pumps!," meant, "Get a look at this girl in a sweater." That was sophisticated, but even the squares knew that "Squeeze one" called for an orange juice, and that "Stretch sweet Alice" was an order for a large glass of milk.

What has become of these terms of yesteryear? The airplane designer who, as a thirsty kid, used to stretch sweet Alice, applied the term to his lengthened versions of giant aircraft, and now we have a stretch DC-9 with 40 extra windows. "Hang a draw," or "Hang a 44," which meant, "One large root beer, please," has reappeared in the surfers' "hang 10" (to grip the edge of a surfboard with all 10 toes) and the skiers' "hang a left" (to make a left turn).

Soda-fountain lingo persists in some modern slang, but the argot has disappeared as an art form because both soda jerk and hashslinger have lost direct contact with the customer. Not enough time to talk. I got on line at a fast fooderie, and for a wild moment thought of saying, "A cluck and a grunt on a burned British," but bit my tongue and dutifully murmured, "Egg McMuffin." That's progress.

* * *

"A couple of kangaroo tickets will lead to a big clothespin vote."

That sage, if obscure, observation was made to me by a liberal friend who was disappointed in the choice before him in the presidential campaign. It illustrates the richness of our political vocabulary.

A "kangaroo ticket" is one that is stronger in the second spot than in the first. A kangaroo — a leaping marsupial — is known for its powerful rump. A "rump convention" in 1888 was called a "kangaroo convention," and in 1932, supporters of John Nance Garner thought so highly of their man, and so little of Franklin Roosevelt, that they called the FDR-Garner team a "kangaroo ticket."

Since then, whenever a ticket's hindquarters are considered stronger than its forequarters, the "kangaroo ticket" phrase comes bounding out. In this case, my liberal friend thought Walter Mondale was more appealing than Jimmy Carter, and George Bush more appealing than Ronald Reagan.

A "clothespin vote" is nowhere to be found in the political dictionaries, including my own. To a generation equipped with electric driers, it is necessary to explain first that a clothespin is a wooden peg or clamp which is used to fasten clothes on a line. In cartoons early in the century, a clothespin was affixed to a person's nose to illustrate his desire to dissociate himself from his surroundings. It was a modern form of holding your nose.

Thus, a "clothespin vote" is one made by a voter with an extreme lack of enthusiasm. It follows, as my liberal friend said, that a couple of kangaroo tickets may lead to a big clothespin vote.

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Lollobrigida's Lens

'With Photographs I Can Say What I Want'

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Gina Lollobrigida, film superstar of the '60s, who brought such headlines as "Khrushchev Stares as Gina Walks Out on Film Festival" or "Gina to Grace Onassis Yacht Deck," or "Nixon Dines With Gina" — that Gina, the international sexpot, is no more.

Instead, there is Lollobrigida, international photographer, winner of the Nadar award, in Paris for the opening of her photo exhibition at Musee Carnavalet today. She is still that beautiful but serious, keyed-up, hard worker who broke into tears the other day when she realized that her choice of 160 photos might not be exactly what the French expected. "Taste," she said, "is different in different countries. In America, they'd understand what I'm trying to do. But the French only relate to the black-and-white, Cartier-Bresson type reportage."

Mind you, Lollobrigida was not exactly short of material. In the last 15 years, she has travelled far and wide to fulfill what is more than a hobby. It's more a passion, backed by a professional and inspired photographer's eye. "She has shot thousands of photos, most of which are just the human interest kind that the French like. However, for variety, she also included many different ones, including color shots and more abstract or surrealist pictures.

First Paris Show

Lollobrigida, who has published two books (one of which, "Italia Mia," for which she shot 25,000 pictures, sold more than 200,000 copies), has had shows in lots of cities, including Berlin, New York and Tokyo. "In Japan, it was unbelievable," she said. "Eight thousand people a day saw my show. But in Japan, they learn how to do the click before they learn how to walk." But she finds her first Paris show harder to face than the most demanding premiere.

"Actually," she said pointing at her catalog's cover, "my favorite pictures are the ones of people, the story-telling pictures. This one, for instance, was shot in the middle of the night at Benares. It was a man in a little carriage, selling *chiappole* — little things, potatoes, tomatoes. He was so surprised to see a woman taking photos in the night. He was beautiful because his skin glowed, the cloth around his head was like gold. The look was a mixture of hate and desire." The lighting in that picture is much like that of Dutch portrait painters. No wonder that a lot of people who see it in a antique frame in her home, invariably mistake it for a painting.

There is a serene picture of a nun embroidering in a shaft of sunlight. "That was in Venice," Lollobrigida said. "Suddenly I saw that nun, it was so beautiful." Another is of a young, chic-looking girl posing in the gilt splendor of the Palazzo Doria. "I thought, *pour la France*, it was important to give an elegant picture, but me, myself, I'm more interested in simple people."

Lollobrigida has gone down in the deepest gold mine in South Africa to get pictures of miners, one of which is in the catalog. "A cameraman fainted," she said. "You know, it was the lowest mining point in South Africa, 2,400 meters down. No, I didn't faint. I couldn't faint. I thought I will never have an experience like that again. It was forbidden to go down but I insisted. So they made me sign a piece of paper saying they were not responsible should anything happen to me. The heat and the humidity down there was so big I cannot describe it. When I opened my bag, it was so full of water it looked like I'd been through a shower. Fortunately, I had another camera over my shoulder."

Gina Lollobrigida

Photographer Lollobrigida sorts through prints for her exhibition in Paris.

A favorite shot: Young Filipino visiting dying grandmother.

She has also traveled to the south of the Philippines to photograph Stone Age people living in caves. "There were about 28 of them," she said. "I was the second person to see them. They're isolated in a forest so big it rains all the time. There are only 20 days in the year when you can go by helicopter. The forest is so big they had to build a platform above the trees." Again, she had to sign papers. Was she scared? "No," she said, "I enjoy life. I don't want a dull life."

There are the much publicized pictures of Fidel Castro who, she said, was one of her favorite subjects "because he has a very interesting face. His personality was very strong but he, himself was the opposite of what you imagine. He is a very soft and very real man. You may not have the same political ideas, but as a person he projects very real, very sincere. He speaks very softly. It's a great surprise. Everybody who meets him is enchanted. I'm not so clever in politics. I only wanted to meet him as a human being. I leave polititics to those who know better than me. Time magazine said they never saw such strong close-ups of Castro. They were very impressed."

Yet, she is still burned up by the stories of a romance between Castro and herself. "Even Time magazine betrayed me," she said. "It was no romance, just real sympathy. What's wrong with that?"

India Next

Lollobrigida, who said her next book will be on India, has included lots of shots from that "unbelievable" country. "The faces, the colors, the background, the religion, the history — there's so much. I'll need at least three years but it is a paradise for photographers if you have sensitivity." Photography, Lollobrigida said, is like a revenge for her. "In films," she said, "I was not my own boss. With photographs, I can say what I want."

Indeed she does. One of her loveliest pictures is "Visit to the Hospital," shot in the Philippines, where her young guide mentioned that his grandmother was dying of cancer in a nearby hospital.

"He wouldn't dare ask me to stop by," Lollobrigida said, "but I offered to take him." The result, the young boy holding his grandmother's face with both hands, contains all the pathos and tenderness in the world.

PEOPLE:

Chicago Anticipate New Miro Sculpture

"Miro's Chicago," a 35-f sculpture by the Spanish ar Joan Miro, will be erected n spring in Chicago across the st from a sculpture by Pablo Pica it was announced. While the di tor of the Chicago Council on F Arts, Marie Cummings, said t she would not attempt to i Miro's interpretation of the sc ture, she added that to her the sign represented a young wor with her arms outstretched in v come. Miro is donating his ti the city is providing $250, toward the installation of the w and private art patrons have nated $270,000.

* * *

A former White House bar says that Ronald Reagan could a soft permanent. President Ca should have his eyebrows d ened and John Anderson need complete overhaul. Steve Mar 68, has cut the hair of Harry S man, and was the official ba for Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson Richard Nixon. Now living Florida, Martini said that Carter often comes across as l ing too pale, and that a perma would make Reagan "more en ing." He said that Anderson's was over too much on one adding: "He constantly looks he needs a haircut. And he sho use a good rinse that takes the low out of gray hair."

* * *

Two brothers have decide leave their 475-acre farm near Crosse, Wis., valued at $1.75 lion, in trust for the Gunde Medical Foundation Ltd. Fr Nelson, 81, and his brother, F Nelson, 77, bought the propert 1947 for $18,000 and had rece received treatment at the Gun sen clinic. A clinic spokesman it was the largest gift the fou tion had received.

* * *

London photographer P. Bird, in the 18th day of an atte to row alone across the Pacific Australia, pulled his storm-to boat toward the Mexican st Saturday to make repairs, sponsor reported. "He's got w in the boat and trouble with hatches," the sponsor said, ad that Bird, who was about 120 n from Baja California, will try to sume his trip as soon as hatches were repaired.

—SAMUEL JUSTI.

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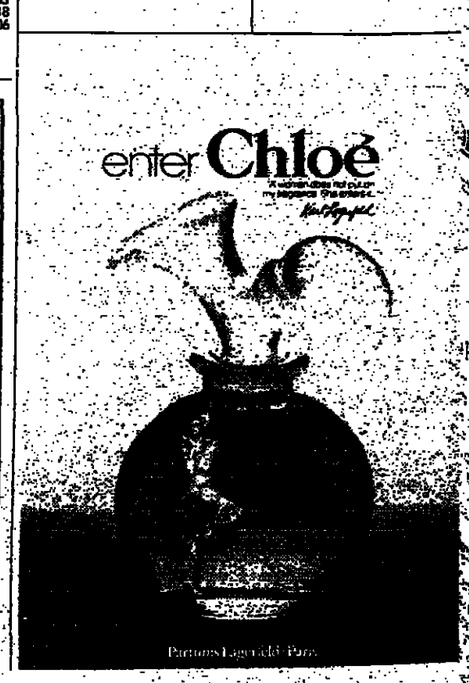
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